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# Councils group fights cash curb legislation

By Christopher Warman, Local Government Correspondent

The Conservative-controlled Association of District Councils is wholly opposed to legislation proposing further financial controls on local authorities, Mr Ian McCallum, its chairman, has told Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment.

In a letter delivered yesterday, Mr McCallum said that the planned legislation went "beyond normal financial controls and into the constitutional area."

Proposals for legislation in the autumn include a ceiling on industrial and commercial rates increases and the introduction of a referendum system to determine whether a council can impose a supplementary rate.

No conclusive decision was taken when the Cabinet discussed the issue on Thursday, but Mr Heseltine has indicated that he may make a statement about the options before local authorities have returned their revised budgets to him by the end of July.

Mr McCallum noted in his letter that 123 of the 333 non-metropolitan district councils in England and Wales had complied with the Government's spending targets for 1981-82, and that many others were looking again at their budgets to try to reach those targets.

He argued that there was no point in discussing alternative ways of achieving the targets until the outcome of the revised budgets was known.

## Minister says fear keeps homes empty

From John Young, Planning Correspondent, Brighton

An estimated 264,000 council flats and houses in England, more than 5 per cent of the total, were categorized as difficult to let, Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction, told the annual conference of the Institute of Housing in Brighton yesterday.

He said the official definition of a difficult to let dwelling was one that was frequently rejected, or accepted very reluctantly, even by applicants in urgent need.

The main reasons for estates deteriorating to the point where they become unacceptable to prospective tenants were lack of security, a high proportion of empty units and physical defects.

Giving tenants physical security for their persons and their possessions was of paramount importance. It was possible to achieve dramatic improvements in the acceptability of some estates by spending quite small sums on entry-phones and other measures.

Councillors and senior officers should insist on regular information on the number of dwellings vacant and the reason, Mr Stanley added.

Buildings could be defective

not only in their physical structure but because, for instance, the cost of heating them was becoming financially punitive.

Curing defects was going to be long, hard and financially painful.

Mr Stanley took a lead out of a book of his Labour predecessor, Mr Reg Ffrench, in urging local authorities to encourage tenants to form management cooperatives.

Mr Stanley's comments coincided with the publication by the Department of the Environment of a survey of the difficulties facing families in high-rise flats. It confirms the widespread view that living far above the ground can seriously affect the physical and mental health of mothers and children.

Almost two thirds of mothers in multi-story blocks thought their accommodation was unsafe for children. Their dissatisfaction with their housing increased the higher up they lived, which in turn adversely affected their children's development.

Those who were satisfied with their housing had been shown to be more likely to have children who did better at school.

Families in flats (HMSO, £4.80).

## Doubts surround London's housing role

By Our Planning Reporter

The dispute about the transfer of housing from the Greater London Council to eight suburban boroughs, which has led to the tabling of an Opposition motion in the Commons, has its origins in the belief that the GLC should not be a housing authority.

It is a belief most strongly held by Sir Horace Cusler, leader of the recently deposed Conservative administration at County Hall, and shared by the present government. They argue that the GLC is in effect a county council, the only one in Britain to retain housing responsibilities. Everywhere else those obligations have devolved upon district authorities.

But the GLC inherited a substantial number of flats and houses from the former London County Council in 1963 and

increased the stock over the next dozen or so years. It also assumed the role of a so-called strategic housing authority, with responsibility for the dispersal of housing to the suburbs as well as to expanding towns as far away as the Midlands and Cornwall.

When the Conservatives gained control of the council in 1977, they pledged themselves to transfer all its 258,000 dwellings to the London boroughs and to district councils elsewhere. By April this year it had disposed of 162,000, mostly by reasonably amicable agreement.

Ironically it was the Labour boroughs of Brent, Camden, Hackney, Haringey, Hammersmith and Waltham Forest, which might have ordinarily been expected

to welcome hefty additions to their housing stock, which resisted the idea strongly.

The eight boroughs took the issue to the High Court but lost, and on April 1 Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, announced that the 54,000 flats and houses within their boundaries would be transferred by government order.

He added that the GLC would be required to bring all the properties up to an acceptable standard within 10 years at its own expense. But the boroughs still not satisfied.

They say they want them repaired and modernized before they take them over.

Their stance is supported by the new Labour administration at County Hall.

## Liberal join Warrington battle

By George Clark, Political Correspondent

In spite of jibes from their Conservative and Labour opponents, the Liberals intend to demonstrate their "courageous" support for the Social Democratic Party by direct action today in the Warrington by-election. This will be the first test of the Liberal-SDP alliance.

What is described as a "battle busload" of Liberal councillors from Liverpool and Merseyside, led by Mr David Abbot, MP for Liverpool, Edge Hill, will travel to Warrington to campaign for Mr Roy Jenkins, the former Labour Cabinet Minister, who is the social democratic candidate in the by-election on July 16.

The writ for the election was issued yesterday.

Mr Abbot said: "This is an early example of the kind of support that we Liberals want to give in Warrington. I expect hundreds of Liberals to be working in the campaign."

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, has promised to join Mr Jenkins at several meetings. The Conservatives, meanwhile, are trying to exploit the differences that have arisen between the Liberals and the social democrats over the choice of a joint candidate in the by-election at Croydon, North-West.

But Mr Steel yesterday denied there was any rift over the choice of a candidate.

Mr Steel said in Edinburgh: "There is absolutely no argument at all between us as parties. The local Liberal Party has met and selected a candidate, and that candidate is to meet the other party and be endorsed by them. The observer is: the Liberal is standing."

The Liberals simply had a one-off agreement on the Warrington by-election candidate. But he conceded that Mrs Williams was not the best possible candidate in any seat south of the border.

Mr Steel announced plans for two joint Liberal-SDP commissions, one to report on the economy and another on constitutional reform. He said the disastrous impact of Conservative Government policies in Scotland had thrown into sharp relief the pressing need for Scottish self-government.

Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, and one of the joint leaders of the social democrats, attacked the Labour Party last night for being "incredible and dishonest" in its attitude to defence.

He said in Manchester: "On defence grounds alone they are unfit to form a government and to be charged with responsibility for the nation's security."

"The Labour Party will not face the fact that their pledge of massive defence cuts will lead to at least four times the present job losses caused by this Government's defence cut-back."

"It is sheer hubbub for Labour MPs to pose in the House of Commons and to accuse the Conservatives of the defence cuts, when they are the ones who have cut the defence budget by billions of pounds."

Mr Henderson has the support of several Conservative MPs representing London constituencies. He has raised the general issue as a matter of principle.

Tories supporting the motion include Mr John Widdowson (City of London), Mr John Birt (City of London), Mr Brandon Rye Williams (Kensington and Chelsea, Kensington), Mr Peter Bottomley (Greenwich, Woolwich West), Mr Tim Eggar (Enfield, North), Mr Ian Lang (Galloway), and Mr David Mellor (Wandsworth, Farnham).

Mr Henderson emphasized last night that no one could object to a political party being given to a political party; objection must come if funds are provided with a view to obtaining a particular benefit.

Mr Weighell said Mr Livingston made it clear to the Labour Party that it would not consider the Government's increased limit of 6 per cent on public sector pay increases as binding.

Mr Weighell said: "The National Union of Railwaysmen is considering proposals aimed at saving jobs through reduced overtime. They are likely to form part of overall discussions on productivity with the British Railways Board."

A paper drawn up by the union's leadership advocates measures to reduce overtime and rest and recreation time, according to union estimates, an average working week of 50.5 hours for the industry's 170,000 workers.

Discussion of working time within the executive has been given added impetus by the Government's warning that investment in infrastructure will be linked to British Rail's success in meeting productivity targets which envisage a reduction of 38,000 jobs between 1980 and 1985.

Mr Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary, will raise the issue next week when his union's conference in St Andrews debates calls for a 35-hour week in the industry. He said yesterday: "I will be saying to the delegates 'you are not being honest' in terms of trade union objectives if a shorter week is there just to get more overtime."

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He said he had told Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Transport, that we are not about cutting people out of the industry.

Mr Weighell was speaking after a meeting between leaders of all three unions which effectively left in suspense the threat of industrial action in support of demands for an immediate increase in investment and against existing and planned cuts in Southern Region and other services.

Mr Weighell said he hoped that Sir Peter Parker, chairman of British Rail, would be able to clarify the Government's proposals for when he addresses the conference on Tuesday in advance of a detailed debate by delegates on electrification and investment.

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## Weighell offers overtime curbs to save jobs

By Donald MacIntyre, Labour Correspondent

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## Rail strategy

By Donald MacIntyre, Labour Correspondent

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## RSPCA accounts are rejected in funds dispute

By Hugh Clayton

Members of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals refused yesterday to accept the annual accounts. They feared that some of their leaders were trying to block debate of an investigation into alleged misuse of funds by staff in the late 1970s.

The 500 delegates at the annual meeting of the society voted by more than two to one to postpone acceptance of the 1980 accounts until all 23 members of their governing council were satisfied that they had been adequately informed about the report.

The incident marked a new stage in the long and bitter battle between activists and traditionalists for control of the RSPCA. With 47,000 members and total income last year of more than £7m, the society is one of the largest and wealthiest campaigning animal charities in the world.

Mr Brian Seager, a member of the council, said that council members had been prevented from seeing the report on the ground that it included allegations against staff members which had been shown to be unfounded.

"They say that to circulate the report would be to spread the defamation," Mr Seager said. "That argument sounds suspicious to me."

Mr Phillip Whitehead, Labour MP for Derby, North, and a co-opted member of the council, said: "It is essential that this society should be seen to have clean hands. I do not see how we can be seen to have clean hands until we have seen the report. I am not at all satisfied by the legal reasons."

Mr Richard Adams, author of *Watership Down* and president of the RSPCA, who chaired yesterday's meeting, ruled in favour of voting about the report although he had been advised by staff not to.

## EEC airline plan backed by small operators

By George Clark  
Political Correspondent

The controversy caused by the European Commission's proposal for greater competition in air fares and market access in the EEC was again highlighted by a report issued yesterday by the House of Commons Select Committee on European Legislation.

Evidence to the committee from the smaller carriers welcomed the proposal, although Air UK suggested that if there had been a demand for expanding services in the way contemplated, it would have been met. The airline had not been unduly hampered in seeking licences for domestic or international routes.

The report says: "Dan-Air would support the proposal, provided it did not lead to the creation of a European super-national licensing authority."

"Laker Airways welcome any opportunities for opening up new routes, but point out that the proposed restriction, limiting carriers to services originating in their own country, could contravene Community Treaty provisions relating to freedom of movement of persons, services and capital." But Laker added that that could be overcome by creating new companies in member states.

"For the same reason, they query the exclusion of domestic routes from the proposal."

"British Airways do not view the proposal with enthusiasm. It would offer little opportunity to United Kingdom carriers and traffic to and from the United Kingdom could be siphoned off by foreign carriers."

The British Civil Aviation Authority fully support the proposal in principle but consider it should be planned in such a way as to reduce the risks of the EEC Commission becoming closely involved in the economic regulation of air transport for which it does not have the necessary expertise.

The CA's objections about the expertise of the EEC Commission in matters of civil aviation was echoed in notes from the Department of Trade, which also expressed doubts about whether the authorities could enforce the EEC draft regulation was compatible with the Treaty of Rome.

The Committee said the draft regulation concerning the authorisation of scheduled international air services of passenger, mail and cargo between member states could be a first step towards the Commission having a major role in regulating air transport in the EEC. Its effect could be to give rights to Community airlines against all Community governments, including the UK.

It could be so strong as removing from member states their own powers of jurisdiction over the granting of rights to air services in this sector.

25th Report from the Select Committee on European Legislation (Stationery Office, £2.10p).



Pupils from Beck Row School, Mildenhall, Suffolk, in North American Indian dress, dancing a plains Indian two-step yesterday. They were taught by Master Sergeant Ken Brown (with headress) from USAF Lakenheath. Two thousand pupils met for the pow-wow at the Homerton Centre, Cambridge, the BBC Schools Television Watch programme.

## Worriers make the best civil servants

By Peter Hemmery

Sir Brian Cubbon, Permanent Secretary to the Home Office, says in a radio programme to be broadcast tomorrow that the ideal senior civil servant is a worrier.

"I like to feel that one or two members of the Home Office actually cut themselves shaving in the morning while thinking about some problem," he says.

Questioned by Mr Hugo Young, deputy editor of *The Sunday Times*, on *No. 10*, Sir Brian says that the ideal senior civil servant is a worrier. He says that the ideal senior civil servant is a worrier. He says that the ideal senior civil servant is a worrier.

"You need amongst other things this mysterious thing called discretion. By that I do not mean a grey timidity. What I mean is that you are the guardians of an awful lot of information between yourselves and ministers and between yourselves and the public, a lot of whose private lives are displayed on the files, between yourselves and companies."

And therefore, if you are going to carry the confidence of all the clientele, you have got to be seen to be discreet in the best sense of the word."

Sir Patrick Nairne, Permanent Secretary to the Department of Health and Social Security, the most candid of the senior officials to have appeared in the series, admits: "It is true that the nature of the system in which civil servants work is one that does tend to promote caution and conservatism. The reasons for this I think are very well known."

"There is the constant hating, rightly bashing, of Parliament on the executive, if ministers themselves are very properly sensitive to the need to avoid being exposed to unnecessary embarrassment, to questioning about things that have not yet been fully worked out, then I think it is inevitable in a system like this that those who serve ministers will tend, I think, to be somewhat on the defensive."

## Brixton riot police gear questioned

Many policemen were injured during the riots in Brixton, south London, because they were inadequately equipped, Commander Brian Fairbairn, the area's police chief, told the Scarman inquiry yesterday. He was being cross-examined on the tenth day of the inquiry at the town hall in Lambeth.

Mr Fairbairn, representing the organization concerned, asked him if he had any comments on the police equipment used during the riots in April. Mr Fairbairn replied: "What we experienced on the night of April 11 was an entirely different concept of the way the police are going to have to react in future in cases of public disorder."

"The adequacy of the equipment clearly is in question because of the large number of police injured. They were not adequately prepared, but then they had not met anything like petrol bombs and that kind of thing before."

Mr Fairbairn agreed that there were only a few arrests for robbery during Operation Swamp 81, the exercise he launched in the week leading up to the riot aimed specifically at those crimes. The level of offences decreased by 50 per cent during the exercise, a valuable "spin-off" of the operation.

He also agreed that the policemen sent out to patrol the sensitive Raiton Road area during Swamp 81 had an average age of 23 years four months, younger than that of any of the other police stations in the district, and younger than the average 24 years.

He had issued instructions that young officers should be sent out with older or more experienced men.

He said he was aware of the importance of home beat officers, particularly in an area such as Brixton. But he was often forced to take them off that work for other duties.

Lord Scarman said that to avoid that situation, more police needed to be recruited, policemen should stay longer in the force and home beat officers should not be moved.

In answer to Mr Rudy Narayan, for the Brixton Legal Defence Group, Mr Fairbairn said it had not been brought to his attention that local people had complained that some plainclothes police officers were wearing National Front stickers on their sweaters.

Mr Narayan: "If it had been true, that would be something likely to exacerbate the situation?"

Mr Fairbairn: "Yes. I would have sent them away and disciplined them."

## Dorothy Squires wins libel case

Dorothy Squires, aged 57, the libel was awarded £30,000 damages by a High Court judge yesterday after winning her ten-year legal action against the *News of the World* over allegations of a "payola" record-plugging scandal.

A High Court judge decided in a majority verdict that the former wife of Roger Moore, the actor, was libelled when the newspaper accused her of bribing Mr Jack Dabbs, the producer of the BBC Family Favourites programme to play her records.

Mr Chaudhry Zahur Elahi, a former Minister of Labour in Pakistan, was awarded £25,000 damages by a High Court judge in London yesterday. *Daily Mirror*, an Urdu newspaper published in London, had alleged that he provided forged work permits for immigrants in Switzerland. The publishers admitted libel.

## Dog kept in cupboard

Anthony Jimman, a milkman, aged 29, and his wife, Margaret, were banned from keeping a dog for ten years yesterday when Wolverhampton magistrates heard their Old English Sheepdog had to be destroyed after being kept in a cupboard for eight months. They were also fined £50 each with costs.

## Wedding duty for police

Hertfordshire police said yesterday that at the invitation of the City of London Police Commissioner, 24 members of Hertfordshire Constabulary will help line the processional route for the royal wedding on July 29.

## Walker to sell farm

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, is to sell his 400-acre hill farm on the border of Shropshire and Wales. He wants to move nearer to his constituency of Worcester.

## Map of base withdrawn

New maps of nature trails and picnic sites in woodlands near Chesham, Gwent, are to be produced by the Forestry Commission. A previous guide has been withdrawn because it showed too much of a Nato base.

## Amnesty for patients

Four hospitals in Exeter have started an amnesty to recover walking sticks, dentures and other aids worth £11,000 that were not returned by patients last year.

## Pornography controls likely to have to wait

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent, Westminster

Mr Patrick Mayhew, Minister of State for Home Affairs, made clear in the Commons yesterday that while there was a definite need to control the growth of pornography in its various forms, there was little chance of comprehensive government legislation during the present Parliament.

He suggested that a strengthening of certain aspects of the law on obscenity, particularly relating to private cinema clubs and sex shops, could be brought about by the Home Office's legislation on through private measures introduced by local authorities.

Opening a thinly attended debate on the report of Professor Bernard Williams's committee on obscenity and film censorship, Mr Mayhew accepted that most, though not all, people agreed that pornography was a social evil which distorted and exploited sexuality.

A lasting and reasonable advance towards improving this situation, the Minister said, could be brought about only if there was a wide measure of agreement on what should be done. He saw no sign of that.

## Warning on arts aid

By Kenneth Gosling

Arts and recreation officers from 28 London boroughs were warned yesterday that direct control of the arts by the Greater London Council would mean an end to the arm's length principle of funding.

Mr David Flaxley, director of the Greater London Arts Association (GLAA), said that should examine whether the new GLC policy would mean an increase in funds.

Mr Tony Banks, chairman of the GLC arts and recreation committee, has proposed in a discussion document that the council take over the GLAA.

Mr Flaxley said there was no suggestion that more money would be available than under the GLAA. Mr Banks's document also proposed withdrawing aid from the National Theatre and the English National Opera to make more available for community arts.

"But the arithmetic does not add up. And what guarantee is there that the GLC would assume all GLAA's functions?"

"Unless the net result is better for the arts in London, all of us should be doubting and questioning these proposals," he said.

## £2m MORE FOR MUSIC COPYRIGHT

By Our Arts Reporter

Public performances of copyright music in the United Kingdom, the Irish Republic, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man last year brought a record increase in revenue to the Performing Right Society of more than £2.2m. A total of £28.6m was distributed.

The society's gross revenue was £39.3m, 19 per cent higher than in 1979 but revenue from overseas territories fell by more than £500,000.

The society says the improved receipts from public performances stem from more intensive licensing activity, the number of "on the spot" licences issued rose by 14 per cent to nearly 10,500.

The biggest increases in performance royalties came from clubs (up by 15.4 per cent to £1.5m), juke boxes (13.3 per cent to £1.3m), hotels, restaurants and cafes (11.8 per cent to £1.2m) and public houses (11.7 per cent to £1.2m).

Membership was up by 851 to 13,462. That includes more than 10,000 living writers-musicians, 1,137 successors to deceased writers and 1,900 publishers.

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# Nott says Atlantic defence will improve despite cuts

By Henry Stanhope, Defence Correspondent

Britain's overall capability in the Atlantic would go up rather than down as a result of the Defence Review, Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Defence, said yesterday.

Spending on maritime equipment, including aircraft, would rise by 11 per cent over the next four years, while the dockyard budget would fall by between 25 and 30 per cent.

Mr Nott was speaking on the morning after disclosing radical changes in the pattern of Britain's defences. He admitted that the changes would mean a smaller surface fleet as about nine frigates/destroyers, two amphibious assault ships and two aircraft carriers are taken out of service.

But improvements would accrue as more hunter-killer and new conventional submarines entered service, as three additional mark-2 Minuteman joined the RAF's maritime patrol squadrons, and the Sea King missile was eventually fitted to Buccaneers and hopefully Tornado bombers.

But the Royal Navy is unlikely to be appeased. Officers yesterday complained that Mr Nott's measures looked minor only when compared with earlier, exaggerated reports.

Although Mr Nott had stated that the 20 aging warships, mainly County class destroyers, would be replaced by 20 more now under construction, the 20 included mine countermeasures

vessels, survey ships and off-shore patrol boats. Only five had been ordered by the present Government. They were hardly comparable.

None of the Admiralty Board is expected to resign, although relations between Mr Nott and the naval staff in recent weeks are said not to have been very amicable. But Mr Keith Speed, MP for Ashford, said last night that he would "certainly have resigned as Under Secretary of Defence for the Royal Navy if he had not already been dismissed."

Mr Winston Churchill, MP for Streatham, said that at such a time was deplorable. Meanwhile, officers of the Royal Auxiliary, which is losing four ships, reflected on the irony of showing the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, a new film on recruiting during a visit to the RFA at Portland.

The Army has agreed the review with some relief because it might have in the British Army of the Rhine. The RAF, although it will lose 2,500 men, has been aware for some time that it would escape relatively lightly, and is now concerned that it should not be thought of as having escaped entirely.

Mr Nott is understood to have been disappointed by the way in which the media have interpreted his blueprint for the forces in the 1980s. He is said to feel a sense of triumph at having guaranteed a three

per cent annual volume growth for defence during the next four years, although he still has to secure this in hard cash.

There is a general acknowledgement that the ministry's budget is over-committed during the next year or so. The Army's £1,000m order for a new armoured troop carrier is one programme which will have to be shelved down. Mr Nott is said to be determined that there should be no more overspending.

Meanwhile, the Services are hoping to have their allocations of fuel, ammunition and exercise time once more increased in 1982-83.

Mr Nott is adamant that the review was not necessitated mainly by the decision to buy the Trident nuclear missile at a cost of at least £5,000m, "a relatively small amount looked at in the context of the overall problem."

## Security scare at Royal visit

A rag stunt caused a security alert when the Queen and Prince Philip were driven along the seafront at Weymouth yesterday on their way to visit the Portland naval base.

Joanna Disley, aged 19, a trainee teacher at the Dorset Institute of Higher Education, threw a package at the royal car which went through an open window. Police said it contained a rag week T-shirt and a leaflet advertising the event.

## Predictable French anger at US 'meddling'

From Charles Margrove, Paris, June 26

The satirical both from Government and opposition against what is seen as an attempt by the Reagan Administration to meddle in French internal affairs over the appointment of Communists to the Cabinet was predictable.

President Mitterrand said "I did not and shall not ask myself the question whether my decision corresponds to the desire of this or that country. The reaction of the Americans is their affair. The decision is mine. The United States may fear a certain form of co-existence I understand them very well but I wish they would understand me as well as I understand them."

It is reminiscent of the indignation caused by Dr Henry Kissinger's pressure on France to fall in step with its allies some 10 years ago when M. Michel Jobert, who is now Minister for Overseas Trade in the Socialist Government, was in charge of foreign affairs in the Gaullist government of President Pompidou.

It confirms the interpretation of M. Claude Cheysson, the present Foreign Minister, that it was mainly designed for internal consumption and to stop the risk of the contagion spreading to some of France's neighbours, especially Italy.

M. Jobert himself said to the diplomatic press yesterday about the State Department communiqué, which is the cause of the furor, "France must be seen as a whole, with her history and her realities. Those foreign countries which have misgivings should keep them to themselves or subliminate them."

M. Cheysson was more blunt. The American stand on Communist ministers in the French Government was "unacceptable and surprising," he said on television today.

There was a contradiction between the State Department communiqué and what American leaders had told him during his visit to Washington earlier this month, and what Vice-President George Bush had said to President Mitterrand and himself in Paris the day before yesterday.

"What is the limit is that this makes it possible for our Soviet friends to appear as defenders of non-interference, and freedom of expression of all peoples. I do not doubt that someone from Moscow will write a little note to Washington thanking it for having provided the Kremlin with this interesting opportunity," he added.

French foreign policy was based first and foremost on the Atlantic alliance, "which is the common defence of those who believe in certain human values against totalitarianism." He added: "Our solidarity is complete."

"What we can say to the Americans, if it interests them, or to the Europeans, or to anyone else, is what the structure of our government is," he said. "In an industrial firm the chap who does the errands is not informed of the running of the firm. Our government is organized like an industrial firm, and each member of it does not know what he has been appointed to do."

London: Commenting on French criticism that the United States had made an "error of evaluation" about the presence of Communist ministers in the new government, Mr Bush, speaking in London yesterday, said: "I would not plead guilty on my part" (David Spenser writes).

## EX-FRANCO MAN FOR QUESTIONING

From Harry Debelius, Madrid, June 26

Señor José Antonio Grón, who was a minister during the Franco regime, will voluntarily undergo police interrogation in connexion with an investigation into a right-wing plot, his lawyers said here today.

Señor Grón, president of the Federation of Ex-combatants civil war veterans who fought on Franco's side, is believed to have attended a meeting with several people now under arrest.

Police suspect that the meeting concerned a plan to destabilize the democratic system. But those under arrest say that was about a loan for the rightist daily newspaper *El Alcázar*.

So far eight civilians and four army officers have been questioned, and all but two are being held under Spain's tough anti-terrorism laws. The two released were the 15-year-old son of one of the arrested officers, who was freed because he is a minor, and a lawyer who is defending one of the military men awaiting trial over the coup attempt of February 23.

## Dutch jail Britons in £2.3m drugs smuggling gang

From London, June 26

Three Britons and a Dutchman were jailed today for smuggling 4,000lb of hashish (worth about £2.3m) into the Netherlands in March hidden in the false floor of a lorry.

The court ruled that the third Briton, S. K. Spiers of Trowbridge, Wiltshire, had acted without intent to commit a crime, but sentenced him to a month's imprisonment. Police said he had already been sent back to Britain.

The court sentenced R. Passeming, the Dutchman who hired the lorry, to 16 months in prison. —Reuters.



Mrs Margaret Thatcher meeting Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, at 10 Downing Street yesterday on his one-day visit to London.

## Trudeau cajoles Europe into line for summit

By Frances Williams

Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, will try to head off "damaging criticism of American and Japanese economic policies" when he achieves better understanding of each other's policies and problems.

He told journalists in London yesterday that the Western industrialized nations needed to present a united front to the world on the main political and economic issues of the day.

High American interest rates, which have come in for widespread criticism from Europe, notably from France, and the economic disruption caused by rising Japanese exports were discussed by Mr Trudeau with Government leaders during a two-day European tour ending in Paris, Bonn and London preparatory to the Ottawa summit on July 20-21.

Mr Trudeau said that the principal benefit of the summit would be the opportunity to get to know each other and to achieve better understanding of each other's policies and problems.

It is clear, however, that there are big disagreements between the participants on whether the summit should try to agree a position on the North-South dialogue, to be pursued at the Mexico summit in October.

The Canadian Prime Minister, who with his counterparts in France and West Germany, is on the steering group for the Mexico summit, wants Ottawa summit to come out with a clear statement of intent that will reassure the third World. But the Germans want to postpone discussion until Mexico.



## Russians worry Polish sage

From John Danton, The New York Times, Warsaw, June 26

Mr. Jakub Kuron, the patriarch of Poland's dissident movement, has predicted many once unthinkable events that have come to pass. He foresees an alliance between workers and intellectuals against the Communist Party, the emergence of independent trade unions, the liberalization of society and the demands for more democracy.

But there is one thing that he did not anticipate, and as he speculates about the future, it worries him. "I have built my theoretical construction on the assumption that the party itself would not be changing," he said. "We were the ones who were going to make changes. The party was supposed to have been a shield from the Soviet Union. We would set up boundaries between us and the party and make changes from below in those areas where they could be made."

Now, caught off guard by what he terms the beginning of a revolution inside the party, he appeals for change in both the role and structure. Mr. Kuron believes that the situation has crossed a critical threshold in which Soviet military intervention is no longer impossible.

"The foundation of our thinking was that the party would continue to enjoy the trust of the Soviet Union and at this point that is questionable," he said.

The joke of the matter is that we do not know what the Soviet Union really wants. That is the great unknown. Kuron is, at least nominally, an adviser to Solidarity, the independent trade union, and this is enough to keep him out of jail at least for the time being. But he has long ground among the advisers of Lech Walesa, Solidarity's leader.

Three years ago tomorrow eight Pentecostals from a remote town in Siberia pushed past the Soviet guards outside the United States Embassy in Moscow in an attempt to emigrate to America. One boy was seized, but the others managed to get inside the building and would not leave until they knew the youngster was safe. They have been there ever since.

Fyotr Vashchenko, his wife and their three adult daughters, and Maria Chmykalov and her 18-year-old son have become a cause célèbre. The United States has repeatedly taken up their case with the Russians, and demonstrations on their behalf have been organized around the world. Books have been written about their persecution in Siberia, for their unshakable faith but their chances of emigrating look as slim now as they did on June 27, 1978.

## Most Israelis backed Iraq raid, poll says

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem, June 26

With campaigning in the Israeli general election in its closing stages, a Jerusalem Post poll has shown that a high percentage of voters approve of Israel's nuclear reactor. According to the poll, 82.9 per cent thought that the raid was justified compared with only 11.4 per cent who were opposed, with 5.7 per cent undecided.

In reply to a further question, 75.9 per cent thought that the Labour opposition's criticism of the operation was unjustified compared with 16.2 per cent who supported the Opposition's attacks against the raid. Meanwhile, two of the bitterest rivals in Israeli politics, Mr Shimon Peres, the Labour leader, and Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the former Labour Prime Minister, have effected a last-minute public reconciliation designed to halt the pro-government trend in the opinion polls.

At a press conference last night it was announced that Mr Rabin has agreed to serve as Defence Minister in any future cabinet headed by Mr Peres. The original candidate for the post, Mr Haim Bar-Lev, a former Chief of Staff, has agreed to move aside and accept the role of Deputy Prime Minister in a future Labour administration.

In political circles the move was seen as a calculated gamble whose effects are not easy to predict. While some observers believed that it would strengthen Labour's chances in next Tuesday's election, others argued that the manoeuvre would backfire and deter undecided voters.

The animosity between the two men is something of a legend in Israeli politics, and has been effectively exploited by the ruling Likud coalition in its campaign advising Government speakers are expected to make great play with the switch when electioneering resumes tomorrow night at the close of the Jewish Sabbath.

During the last Labour Government, Mr Peres served as Defence Minister under Mr Rabin, and was frequently accused of working behind the Prime Minister's back to undermine the credibility of the Cabinet and to leak information about ministerial disagreements.

Mr Rabin told reporters last night that he took back his previous refusal to serve in a Peres-led Cabinet and praised his arch-rival for his performance in a televised debate with Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister. He explained that his decision had been taken because of the vital national need to return a Labour Government.

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## Tories and unions fight closure

From Frances Gibb

As Chatham absorbed the shock of the closure of its naval dockyard yesterday trade union leaders and Conservative MPs were uniting in an unlikely alliance to fight the decision which will mean the loss of about 7,000 jobs.

"We are not accepting that Chatham dockyard is going to close," Mr James Lewis, chairman of the trade union conveners' committee at the base, said yesterday. "We are getting together with all the Tory MPs in the area and local councillors in a campaign with the aim of reversing this decision."

Miss Peggy Fennell, Conservative MP for Rochester, and Chatham, who with Sir Frederick Burden, Conservative MP for Gillingham, is likely to be at the forefront of the campaign, said yesterday: "I don't know if there is a chance of reversing this decision but we are certainly going to fight it."

Mr Rodney Chambers, chairman of the Gillingham constituency Conservative Association and a sub-postmaster, said that he was calling on the mayor to mobilise local leaders from all sections of the community—trade unions, commerce, shopkeepers, self-employed businessmen, teachers, politicians and church leaders—to lobby Parliament.

"This matter is completely above politics; everyone is affected. What makes us really bitter is that we have been fighting for the Conservatives on the basis that they were the party which would save the dockyard and keep our jobs and we shall be fighting this Government or any other with all our might."

Mr Harold Blease, the Mayor of Gillingham, said yesterday he would be pushing the proposal for a united lobby at a meeting of the full council next Tuesday and he expected the council to support it.



Portsmouth Guildhall's flag flying at half mast yesterday in mourning for the 6,000 jobs to be lost at the dockyard.

Gillingham is the borough hit hardest because nine tenths of the dockyard's acreage comes within its boundaries. Mr William Fowler, a Tory councillor with Gillingham borough council and a newspaper said: "Everyone from the trades council to small businesses will join together over this. It cuts right across party lines."

The unions were calling on their fellow members at the naval bases in Devonport and Rosyth to refuse to undertake any work on the submarine. "It is a basic principle that you do not touch anything which has put your colleagues out of work," he said.

Yesterday there was a quiet, grim mood over the town as the news sank in. At the dockyard Rear Admiral George Brewer walked around the base talking to the men and expressing his sympathies.

Unemployment is predicted to rise from its present 14 per cent to about 20 per cent by 1984. Mr John Rowden, a dockyard electrician, said: "It will be like a bomb went off here. There are 500 of us electricians and in the paper today there were 300 of us."

Portsmouth: Two thousand dockyard workers held a mass meeting at the naval base yesterday afternoon to discuss their reactions to the loss of 6,000 jobs by 1984, after which no more surface ships will be refitted at the dockyard.

After the meeting Mr Alfred Bonnie, chairman of one of the dockyard's negotiating committees, said that the men were "angry" and "bitter" at the announcement and may consider taking industrial action.

They would be lobbying their MPs in the hope of reversing the decision.

## Bonuses for aerospace industry

By Rupert Morris

Joint production by British Aerospace and the American company McDonnell Douglas of the AV8B, a replacement for the Harrier jump jet, was particularly welcomed.

The project will provide at least £1,000m of work for Britain, with Rolls-Royce manufacturing 75 per cent of the engines, the Defence Secretary said.

The feeling at Rolls-Royce and British Aerospace was that although it was not a wholly British project, the coming of the American market was what

mattered. The United States is ordering 300 AV8Bs compared with Britain's 60; better to share in that market than to sell a purely British product only to Britain.

Prospects are bright indeed for Rolls-Royce which recently opened a small machining plant in Miami, and had a turnover of £1,258m—48 per cent higher than the previous year.

It is still too early to assess the effects on shipbuilding and engineering, although the effect on employment in traditional trades like pattern-making and

rigging will be a matter of urgent concern at next week's annual conference in Ayr of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

British Shipbuilders was far from downhearted, however, and officials have high hopes of new designs for a frigate and a diesel electric submarine. They are confident that foreign sales of these new ships will more than cancel out the effect of a slight fall in demand from the Royal Navy. Mr Nott announced on Wednesday that the fleet was to be reduced from 59 to 50.

Mr George Bush, the United States Vice-President, expressed his full confidence yesterday that Britain would be maintaining its NATO commitments despite the new defence cuts.

"We are inclined to look at the positive aspects which show that in face of financial difficulties we have at the dockyard. British commitments are being kept," Mr Bush said, speaking at the end of a brief visit to London.

Mr Bush added that there would be discussions between the American Defence Secretary and the British Minister of Defence, as a result of which he expected there would be an accommodation on the new defence arrangements.

Brussels: Immediate reactions by Britain's NATO allies to the defence cuts are favourable. Although diplomats are careful about committing themselves as this stage—as, according to senior officials, the details remain to be studied—the Germans are happy that there

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## WARRIOR FROM THE SEA

This is one of two bronze warriors which are going on show at the Quirinale Palace in Rome next week after lying for 2,500 years in the Ionian Sea at Riace. The heroes, which are being moved from Florence, are believed to be the work of Phidias, the fifth century BC Greek sculptor. They were found in the summer of 1972 by a swimmer from Rome.

## Thorn expects opposition to EEC budget reform

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

The Brussels Commission's new proposals for reforming the EEC budget look like getting off to a rocky start at the European Council meeting next week. Mr Gaston Thorn, President of the Commission, said at a press conference yesterday: "I told the Prime Minister: 'You have one ally in the Commission.'"

Mrs Thatcher and Lord Carrington welcomed the Commission's plan as a constructive effort. Mr Thorn added, but they did not commit themselves. "Their reception was rather positive. But they want to think it over and hear the reaction of the other partners," he said.

The subject of the next week's European Council will be primarily to reach agreement on procedure, in order to carry forward discussion of the budget as rapidly as possible during the second half of the year when Britain has the presidency.

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## Sudan and Libya near total break

Khartoum, June 26.—Relations between Sudan and Libya were near breaking point today after Khartoum ordered all Libyan diplomats out of the country and recalled its envoys from Tripoli.

The immediate motive for the expulsion order was an explosion at the Chad Embassy here, which the Sudanese Foreign Ministry last night blamed on Libya. Sudan has also suspended all flights to and from Libya, the official Sudan news agency said. The latest crisis has been brewing for more than six months, since Libyan troops intervened in the civil war in Chad. Sudan has accused Colonel Gaddafi, the Libyan leader, of trying to dominate the region and attempting to undermine the security of Sudan.

Colonel Gaddafi has been angered by the recent rapprochement between Sudan and Libya's arch-enemy, Egypt. President Nimeiri of Sudan and President Sadat of Egypt met earlier this year and decided to resume full diplomatic relations, a move which since the signing of the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

[Libyan sources said in Tripoli that the decision on the envoys was taken after President Nimeiri's speech in Baghdad Summit resolution and for receiving traitor Sadat, who recognized the Zionist enemy.]

The expulsion of the Libyan diplomats comes after the closure last month of the Libyan mission in Washington. The Libyan press said the United States action was a prelude to military intervention against Colonel Gaddafi's regime. The Libyans also drew attention to United States press reports that said President Reagan had approved plans to oust the Gaddafi regime.

The present crisis in relations occurs as fighting continues near the Sudan-Chad border. The clashes involved the Libyan-backed forces of President Goukouni Oueddei of Chad and rebels led by Mr. Hissene Habre, the former Defence Minister, who is receiving support from Egypt.

Kampala: Mr. John Luwuliza Kirunda, Uganda's Minister of Internal Affairs, has told Parliament that Libya tried to bring arms into Uganda to stop President Obote's re-election in the elections last December.

The Minister told Parliament last night why two Libyan diplomats were being detained at a Kampala hotel. "I believe that just before the December 1980 elections the Libyan Government approached a neighbouring country for permission to transport arms to Uganda to prevent President Obote's Uganda People's Congress from winning."

Mr. Luwuliza-Kirunda said the two men had approached a Ugandan citizen last Tuesday to try to obtain landing rights in Uganda for a Libyan aircraft.

The Ugandan Government was informed and asked the two for an explanation. They did not deny their action but gave no explanation. He said they also admitted that a number of Libyan military aircraft going to neighbouring countries had been flying over Uganda without permission.

## Police blame Alternative List party over Berlin riot

From Patricia Clough, Berlin, June 26

The Alternative List (AL), the new party of squatters, ecologists, pacifists, anti-nuclear campaigners and other dissidents which recently won nine seats in the West Berlin Parliament, is being blamed for the rioting in Berlin last night.

The rioting coincided with a peaceful march by about 11,500 demonstrators. Twice this week young radical squatters and their sympathizers have rampaged through the city, smashing windows, plundering shops, erecting barricades, starting fires and demanding property. Last night, in the worst riots for many weeks, about 76 policemen were injured as they tried to disperse about 500 rioters with tear gas, water cannon and truncheons. Mr. Herr Freund accused the AL, which helped to organize last night's peaceful demonstration, of solidarity with the rioters.

## Kidnapped heiress escapes

Los Angeles, June 26.—A ransom of \$500,000 (about £250,000) was demanded for the release of the kidnapped 25-year-old daughter of Mr. Mel Simon, a millionaire film financier; but she escaped and no money was handed over, police said.

A spokesman said last night that a note found in Mr. Simon's letterbox demanded the money in exchange for his daughter, Deborah.

Señor Pedro Miguel Lorenzo, described as a Spanish national, is being held on a series of charges, including kidnapping. Mr. Simon has backed a number of films, including *The Saint*, starring Peter O'Toole.

## Ten arrested in Johannesburg university raids

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 26

At least 10 black students have been detained by security police at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, South Africa's largest English-language campus.

Colonel Henric Muller, chief of the security police, confirmed that numerous people were being held but declined to give any names.

The latest arrests of student leaders bring the total during the past few weeks to at least a score. Several others have been served with banning orders, depriving them of their freedom to take part in any campus activity.

Since the beginning of this year more than 100 arrests have been made by security police under detention without trial laws.

The pace has accelerated since shortly before South Africa's twentieth anniversary of its republican status on May 31, which was accompanied by demonstrations and classroom boycotts by coloured high-school pupils in the Johannesburg area and the western Cape Province.

Allegations of police brutality at the demonstrations are being officially investigated.

The crackdown on student leaders appears to be designed to stifle a growing unity between the white National Union of South African Students (Nusas) and increasingly student black student bodies.

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## CHINA HIT BY TAIWAN IMPORTS

From David Bonavia, Peking, June 26

Authorities in eastern China are trying to stem a flood of consumer goods made in Taiwan appearing in local shops and on black markets.

Sources who recently visited Nanking said television sets and cotton cloth, marked "Made in Taiwan", were in great demand in local shops, and had been imported through Hongkong. Other Taiwan goods enter China on fishing boats or other vessels which render services illegally with Taiwan boats in the strait.

Watches and other luxury goods are traded in exchange for the Taiwan seamen's gold, expensive herbal medicines and other mainland products in demand on the island.

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## Ben Bella on visit to Paris

From Our Own Correspondent, Paris, June 26

Mr. Ahmed Ben Bella, the first President of the Algerian Republic after independence in 1962, arrived in Paris today for a private two-day visit.

It is his first journey abroad, apart from a pilgrimage to Mecca at the beginning of this month, since he was set free in 1979 after President Giscard d'Estaing came to power.

He was kept a prisoner for 14 years in an army camp near Algiers after the coup of President Boumedienne in 1965. After 1979 he was placed under house arrest in a villa at M'Sila, about 200 miles south of Algiers, where he lived with his wife, Zohra, a former journalist, and his two adopted daughters.

## Tibetans in clash as Huang visits Delhi

Delhi, June 26.—Indian police clashed with Tibetan demonstrators outside the Chinese Embassy as Mr. Huang Hsu, the Chinese Foreign Minister, arrived here today for a five-day visit.

Police arrested more than 45 Tibetans and some Indian supporters as they broke through a cordon and surged towards the embassy gates. About 2,000 Tibetans, including monks and women carrying babies in their arms, marched on the embassy chanting "China quit Tibet".

Leaders of the demonstrators said they were protesting because the border dispute between India and China did not exist until Tibet was occupied by China in 1959.

They said any package deal offered by Mr. Huang for a solution of the dispute would not be acceptable to the six million Tibetans, as the areas belonged to Tibet and not to China. Discussions should be held with the Tibetan government in exile, which is headed by the Dalai Lama.

Mr. Narasimha Rao, the Indian Foreign Minister, at a banquet for Mr. Huang, said all problems between the two countries could be resolved.

"The border, in particular, had tended to divide us. But it is our intention to look towards the future."

Mr. Rao said India was keen to ensure stability and cooperation in the region. "We attach the highest importance to improvement of relations with our neighbours and to resolving such problems as we may have inherited."

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12 months to January 1978	+10%
12 months to January 1979	+14.4%
12 months to January 1980	+21.6%
12 months to January 1981	+14.9%

(Not of tax on the reinvested income but not allowing for Capital Gains Tax.) Pretty impressive figures. But as every houseowner knows, property is not really a short term investment for making quick gains, and you should remember that unit prices can go down as well as up. Investing in any fund of this kind must be considered as medium to long term, and that is how you should consider an investment in the Abbey Property Fund.



Tibetans shout slogans outside the Chinese Embassy in Delhi after the arrival of Mr. Huang Hsu, the Foreign Minister.

Mr. Huang, in his reply, made no specific mention of the border dispute, but said there were "outstanding issues and divergence of views on certain questions". He said disputes could be discussed and settled and that they should not be allowed to obstruct the development of ties between the two countries.

Within hours of his arrival, Mr. Huang held a first round of talks with Mr. Rao. He said in a brief statement on arrival that he hoped to have sincere, frank and friendly discussions with Indian leaders.—Reuter.

Two years later India and China fought a war and Nehru's policy, which had depended on a good relationship with China, was badly damaged.

Mr. Huang, like Chou, will bring proposals for settling the border issue. The Chinese have already talked in terms of an agreement which would mean that both sides would recognize the "lines of actual control" existing after the 1962 war. The proposals do not fit in with India's ideas, but are regarded in Delhi as a basis for negotiation.

Between 1962 and 1975 no ambassadors were exchanged, although diplomatic relations were not broken off. Last year Mr. Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, invited Mr. Huang to visit Delhi, but the Chinese cancelled the visit.

## Oil drilling is banned off north California

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 26

The sale last month of oil exploration leases off the scenic coastline of north California has been banned by the House Appropriations Committee in Washington.

This represents a severe blow to Mr. James Watt, the controversial Interior Secretary. It is expected the ban will be approved by the full House and Senate.

The possibility that Mr. Watt would allow exploration of the shore line started a barrage of criticism for both Democrats and Republicans, as well as a lawsuit by Mr. Jerry Brown, governor of California, who said that drilling would destroy the coastline, endanger marine life and prove shortsighted in the long run.

It is believed that Republicans realized that the drilling issue could spell disaster in the party's efforts to wrest the California governorship from the Democrats next year.

Representative Les AuCoin, an Oregon Democrat who sponsored the amendment seeking the oil ban said the Administration clearly did not want to push the Republican party over the cliff because of Mr. James Watt.

He had expected strong opposition from Republicans but in fact Representative C. B. Bunker, a Republican from the strongly conservative southern California beach community of La Jolla, opposed exploration, agreeing that some of the state's most scenic beaches would be ruined to obtain gas and oil supplies.

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# Saturday Review

## Waging war on the Bomb

by Ronald Clark

As a mathematician and philosopher, Bertrand

Russell was one of the most formidable minds of the century, but he was never an isolated, introspective thinker. He took his thought into the street and made it understandable to ordinary people. He also embroiled himself in often unpopular political issues, as when he championed pacifism during the First World War. In his mid-eighties, when he might have been expected to retire and enjoy the benefits of universal esteem and the showering of awards upon him, he hurled himself into the biggest and what he considered the most important public debate of his life: the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament.

The first indication that Bertrand Russell was about to leave one political world for another came in 1950. He had been awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature and chose as the subject of his Nobel Lecture, 'What Desires are Politically Important?' The audience in Stockholm, which included the Swedish Royal family — immediately put at their ease by Russell, according to one observer — heard something different from the normal technical discourse or literary exposition. Instead, they listened to an impassioned plea for peace. The atom bomb and the bacterial bomb, they were told, 'wielded by the wicked communist or the wicked capitalist as the case may be, makes Washington and the Kremlin tremble, and drives men further and further along the road to the abyss.' Two years previously he had written: 'Communism must be wiped out and world government must be established' but now, he admitted, one of the great dangers was 'the desire for the victory of our own ideology and the defeat of the other'.

Throughout the next four years his view that 'we cannot defeat Russia without defeating ourselves' was strengthened as the Russians began to deploy nuclear missiles targeted on western Europe and both America and the Soviet Union kept almost level-pegging in their attempts to perfect a transportable hydrogen bomb. American success in this enterprise during the spring of 1954 was probably the decisive factor in determining how Russell should spend the rest of his life.

The US hydrogen bomb test at Bikini finally confirmed what many scientists had long feared: that the dangers of radioactive fall-out were potentially even greater than expected. Russell therefore decided to preach a simple gospel: that nuclear weapons no longer offered any hope of national victory and that in the case of Britain their possession decreased rather than increased her chance of survival. His first opportunity for proclaiming this to a large audience came after he had written to the British Broadcasting Corporation in June 1954. 'In common with everybody else,' he said, 'I am deeply troubled about the prospect for mankind in view of the H-bomb. I have a profound desire to do whatever lies in my power to awake people to the gravity of the issue.' Might he, Russell suggested, broadcast the final chapter of his book *Human Society in Ethics and Politics*, adding to it if necessary?

The outcome, after various other proposals had been discussed, was 'Man's Peril', an extraordinarily successful broadcast, made on December 23, during the peak listening time which followed the nine o'clock news. In his closing words Russell starkly presented the alternatives as he summed up for his listeners: '... remember your humanity and forget the rest. If you can do so, the way is open to a new Paradise; if you cannot, nothing lies before you but universal death.' 'Man's Peril' made its impact partly because of Russell's obvious sincerity and authority. Yet he used all the tricks of the trade gleaned during a lifetime of speaking: thus he quoted in support of his warning neither pacifists nor left-wingers, but rather Lord Adrian, Master of Trinity and President of the Royal Society and, a clever touch, Marshal of the Royal Air Force Sir John Slessor and Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. Further stroke of genius, especially when addressed to a British audience, was the statement that in a nuclear war it would not only be the humans who would perish; in addition there would perish the animals, 'whom no one can accuse of Communism or anti-Communism'.

'Man's Peril' was a turning-point in Russell's life. It led to his foundation, with Albert Einstein, of the Pugwash Movement, which still flourishes today. This in turn made him the natural choice as President of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament when it was founded in 1958, and his work in

CND led almost inexorably to the Committee of 100 and his imprisonment for civil disobedience. Much of the rest now looks inevitable, given a man of Russell's uncompromising beliefs and his determination to follow the logical path whatever the consequences. Thus the Bertrand Russell Peace Foundation and the War Crimes Tribunal, ineffective as disarms as many believe them to have been, respectively, were the results of his determination to save the world in spite of itself. Three-quarters of a century after Lady Russell had quoted her favourite text — 'Thou shalt not follow a multitude to do evil' — the legacy of Pembroke Lodge was still strong.

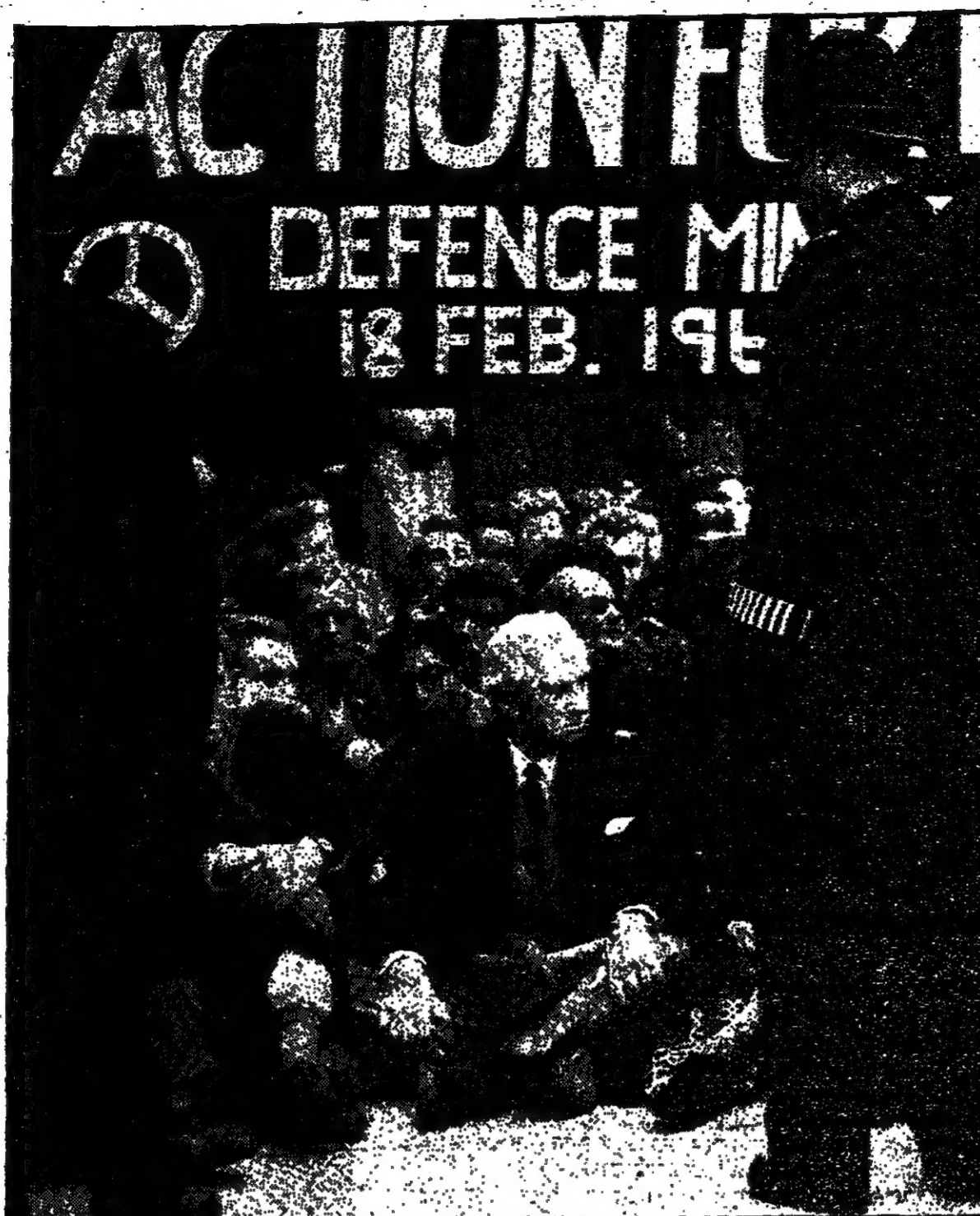
Russell was ideally qualified to handle the response to 'Man's Peril'. The natural assumption that he could negotiate with anyone, on equal terms, was epitomised by his meeting with Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, who was passing through London early in 1955. The Indians, Nehru said, were 'prepared to do something about the nuclear problem, an attitude apparently changed by Dr Bhabha, India's leading physicist, whom Russell failed to convince. Russell wrote to Einstein, Joliot-Curie, President of the International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, and other prominent scientists, six of them Nobel Prize-winners, calling for the resolution of international disputes by peaceful means since in the nuclear age the word 'victory' no longer had real meaning.

### The perfect television image

Announced in the summer of 1955, the Manifesto called for a meeting of scientists from both sides of the Iron Curtain. It took place when twenty-two men assembled in 1957 at Pugwash, Nova Scotia, the home of Cyrus Eaton, the Canadian financier who funded the meeting. Russell himself attended only two of the Pugwash Conferences which were now held regularly at different centres throughout the world. His importance lay elsewhere, mainly in convincing potential supporters that the Movement was not part of a Russian-financed plot. This was from being the case, Russell himself adopted the 'plague on both your houses' attitude. He maintained that unilateral disarmament was useless and as late as September 1957 was writing in *The New York Times*: 'America has become the torch-bearer for the West, and it is the duty of all of us to do what we can to keep the torch burning brightly.' Until the Vietnam War introduced a new factor on to the international scene, Russell's argument was the simple, and in many places unpopular, advocacy of mutual disarmament, and of lessening tension between the two superpowers.

The British hydrogen bomb and the rise of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament altered all that. There had been protest movements before CND — the Hydrogen Bomb National Committee, the Emergency Committee for Direct Action and the Council for the Abolition of Nuclear Weapons. Tests among others. None made more than a minimal impact in Britain and it was left to CND to attract a national following and in the autumn of 1960, to come within an ace of committing the Labour Party to renunciation of nuclear weapons.

The Campaign had been founded by such well-known figures as J. B. Priestley (the novelist), Victor Gollancz (the publisher), Kingsley Martin (editor of *The New Statesman*), and Canon Collins (of St Paul's). But influential as all of them were, they needed someone who could be both a rallying-point and a symbol. Who better than Russell, with his televisively perfect mane of white hair, his serene principles and lucid prose, the philosopher



Russell in belligerent mood: sitting down in 1961 to protest against the Polaris agreement

This extract is taken from *Bertrand Russell and His World* by Ronald Clark, which is published on Monday by Thames and Hudson, price £5.95

who with his 'Man's Peril' seemed genuinely to have awakened in many countries at least a tentative realization of what nuclear war would mean? So Russell, now in his eighty-sixth year, entered the world of protest meetings and sit-downs on wet pavements that could look ridiculous or heroic according to point of view, and of vilification by much of the press which suggested that things had not changed a lot since the First World War.

Whether Russell played a bigger part in the Campaign's failures than in its successes is even now not easy to assess. Despite his foundation of the break-away Committee of 100 which split the movement down the middle, his impressive figure, his cogent arguments, and his ability to deal with hecklers as if they were recalcitrant undergraduates deliberately failing to listen, gave a panache to CND that it would otherwise have lacked. The reverse side of the coin has been described by A. J. P. Taylor, himself a leading member of CND:

Like any President of a Society, he was meant to be a figurehead — not to come to executive meetings, not to lay down policy, but just to give his benign blessing and there his name would be at the top of the letter paper. But instead of that he thought he was much better fitted to run the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament than we were. I thought he was a frightful nuisance.

Russell's interventions would have been even more numerous had changes in his private life not brought him by the later 1950s to the remoteness of North Wales. While still in Cambridge it had become clear that his third marriage was breaking up. First he moved to Richmond on the outskirts of the capital. Peter divorced him for desertion, apparently under the impression that he wished to marry Colette, a reasonable impression since Colette had been staying with him in North Wales and was preparing to buy a cottage there. However, once the decree absolute was signed Russell married Edith Finch, the friend of Lucy Donnelly he had met in Princeton a decade earlier. Colette, in hospital and expecting to go blind from glaucoma, heard the news from a newspaper. 'Fortunately the glaucoma proved a scare', she wrote. 'But that day was one of the worst in my life.'

Russell's fourth wife was some

thirty years his junior, dedicated both to him and to the liberal causes he supported. A more than competent organiser, both attractive and witty, she was ideally suited to be the companion of his last eighteen years. With her he moved, as it were, from the centre of the battle to a vantage-point from which he could objectively survey the scene. To Plas Penrhyn, a Regency house on the Porthmeirion Peninsula, it provided him not only with solitude but with an incomparable panorama of the Glaslyn estuary and the horseshoe peaks of the Snowdon massif, as well as a glimpse of Tan-y-Rallt where Shelley was attacked after being sent down from Oxford. A new flat in London was acquired for the rare visits south; but it was from Plas Penrhyn that he sallied out to speak at CND meetings throughout the country, and to broadcast — and it was mainly in Plas Penrhyn that he continued to write articles that had only one message but were trimmed and tailored for the most contrasting of publications.

In support of CND, Russell wrote for Canada's *International Affairs* and for the Indian *Radical Humanist*. But he was equally at home writing 'Four Minute Madness' for the *Sunday Dispatch* and giving the message to *Maclean's Magazine* and *John Bull*. For scientists and philosophers who wrote only for the elite and the learned, he must have been a constant irritant. Articles and addresses to public meetings were only two of the weapons he used in an effort to bring people to their senses, and in the much-despised House of Lords he organized a motion urging Britain to persuade the non-nuclear powers to renounce the manufacture, ownership and use of nuclear weapons. Despite support from Lord Adrian and the Bishops of Manchester, Portsmouth and Chichester, the motion was, by a large margin, defeated. Russell served the House of Lords seriously, and there is no particular reason why anyone should.

In 1960 he changed his stance in a move reminiscent of 1915. Then, he had decided that his opposition to the war had been insufficient and had dedicated himself to the No-Conscription Fellowship, eager for martyrdom. Now, equally realistic, he felt that CND had shot its bolt and that something more effective was needed for success. The result was the Committee of 100, first proposed

by his young recruit, Ralph Schoenman, but a potential force which Russell believed might satisfy what he saw as the demands of the situation.

Schoenman was a young American studying at the London School of Economics. He had been involved in the protest movement for the previous few years, and in July 1960 wrote to Russell asking for help in organizing a demonstration of civil disobedience. He then hitchhiked to Penrhyn, charmed both Russell and his wife, and by September 11 had helped Russell draft letters announcing that a group of 100 people called 'The Committee of 100 for Civil Disobedience against Nuclear Warfare' was being formed. Like so many other operations of the Committee of 100, the announcement of the new group appears to have been bungled, although Russell's civil disobedience had been chosen 'purely to get attention' suggests that the bungling may have been intended. After some days of canny negotiations between the leaders of the old Campaign and of the new Committee — in which a tape-recorder was used to ensure that neither side misquoted the other — Russell resigned from the Presidency of the CND.

### Audacity and misjudgment

Schoenman, frequently operating from London where he began to speak as the voice of the Master, now became his personal secretary. From the autumn of 1960 until the summer of 1963, when Russell broke his last links with Schoenman, each man used the other with varying success. The claims that Schoenman, the brash American, dominated a senile Russell do not bear inspection. More accurately, it can be said that for the first few years of the 1960s Russell was glad to use the services of a young man with ideas quite as radical as his own and an audacious ability to get things done. Only slowly did he realize that the audacity was frequently counter-productive and that his own standing was being steadily eroded. *Private Eye's* news story headed 'Bertrand Russell Swims Atlantic' caught exactly the air of thoughtless claim that was sometimes created in London on behalf of Russell in Penrhyn.

He himself was capable of serious misjudgments, even without Schoenman's intervention. Thus success and failure alternated during the last ten years of his life, during which he campaigned against nuclear weapons, intervened in the Cuban crisis of 1962, protested against American intervention in Vietnam and let his still considerable energies loose on a variety of causes that included the Arab-Israeli confrontation, the Sino-Indian dispute, and a War Crimes Tribunal set up to accuse one side in the Vietnam War.

Despite his creation of the Committee of 100, Russell continued to support, and to speak for, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. At times his intervention was inept as when at Birmingham in April 1961 he maintained that Kennedy and Macmillan were 'much more wicked than Hitler'. The damage caused by such statements was balanced later in the year when Russell and his wife were summoned to appear at Bow Street magistrate's court to answer a charge, made under an act of 1361, of inciting the public to civil disobedience. Few things could have pleased Russell more. 'We instructed [our barrister]', he later said, 'to try to prevent our being put off scot-free, but, equally, to try to have us sentenced to not longer than a fortnight in prison.'

### Recast as the noble eccentric

All went as Russell had hoped. He made a brief but telling speech from the dock, and while the sentence on both defendants was of two months, this was reduced to one week and was served in prison hospitals. As *The New Statesman* commented, the authorities had 'behaved with a unique, one might say almost inspired, blend of stupidity and panic'. A man in his ninetieth year, sentenced to prison for what he obviously believed to be right, could not fail to win the respect of many who strongly disagreed with his opinions. Almost overnight the public image of the ancient philosopher sitting on public pavements to no purpose was transformed into that of the noble eccentric.

The propaganda benefits of this second imprisonment in a long life were still in existence when, almost exactly a year later, Russell intervened in the Cuban crisis which threatened to bring America and Russia to the brink of nuclear war. As an American blockade of the island appeared imminent a statement was issued to the press from Plas Penrhyn. 'I have written to the summer of 1963, he had long before this begun to rely on a corps of other young men who ran the Peace Foundation and translated his beliefs into action. His inner toughness, the outcome of inheritance and his childhood still enabled him even at 97 to keep at bay most of the forces of old age. At times, large doses of antibiotics were needed and for a day or so he would be both mentally and physically off-colour. He snapped back quickly enough, and it was an alert Russell who on the afternoon of January 31, 1970, dictated to his secretary, Christopher Farley, a message to be read to the International Conference of Parliamentarians in Cairo. Vintage Russell, it condemned Israel for bombing Egypt and noted that 'to invoke the horrors of the past to justify those of the present is gross hypocrisy'.

Two days afterwards, he felt rather ill, the early evening and retired to his bed. An hour later he was dead. Russell had in many ways been typical of the vigorous Victorians, radiating what appeared to be limitless energy, defending his beliefs with a tenacity that was uncompromising and willing to change those beliefs if reason seemed to demand a change. Perhaps his greatest weakness was his faith that reason would always conquer if only the facts were explained simply enough. It was therefore natural that his achievements should be in the stratosphere of mathematics and logic where human feelings were of no account. Equally natural was his failure to enjoy, until old age, anything more than a life perpetually fraught with personal worry.

If his first real love had been mathematics, his next had been Trinity, and he would have approved the memorial inscription put there after his death. It read, in translation from the Latin: 'The third Earl Russell, O.M., Fellow of this College, was particularly famous as a writer on, and interpreter of, Mathematical Logic. Long appalled at human bitterness, as an old man — but with the verve of youth — he devoted himself entirely to the preservation of peace among nations, until finally the recipient of numerous honours and a man respected throughout the world, he found rest from his labours in 1970, in his 98th year.'

The exaggerated claims made by Russell's supporters for his influence on the Cuban crisis did much to qualify his credibility during the following years. However, those few weeks in the autumn of 1962 had shown Russell that his self-imposed task of saving the



# RECORDS OF THE MONTH

## Berg's stylish bitterness

Berg: Wozzeck. Silja/Zednik/Winkler/Wachter/Malta/Vienna State Opera/Dohnanyi. Decca D253D2 (2 discs).  
Pavarotti: My Own Story. Decca D253D2 (2 discs).  
Verdi: Quattro pezzi sacri. Baker/Philharmonia/Giulini. HMV SXLP 30508; TC 30508.  
Verdi: Operatic choruses. Ambrosian and ROH choruses/Philharmonia/Muti. EMI ASD 3979; TC 3979.

It was time for a new recording of Wozzeck. The Berlin set (DG) with Fischer-Dieskau in the name part, dates from 1965, the Boulez (CBS) with Walter Berneri almost over-the-top, the latter too clinical (and the singing is often curiously inaccurate), and both begin to show their age, despite subsequent cosmetic treatment. The advent of digital recording, and the release won by Christoph von Dohnanyi's two-act recording of *Lulu*, Berg's other opera for Decca, has between them supplied the necessary incentive. The new Wozzeck set sounds beautifully clear and judiciously balanced

orchestral — the vocal acoustics seem cramped now and then, but it is never distorted, and we are made aware of the bitterness behind the music, as well as its shapeliness and lyrical euphony. It is the most stylish of the three performances now in the catalogue. The shrill, heating element in Anja Silja's singing can appear a liability, likewise the unsteady top notes of the understudy, Eberhard Wachter in the name part; both characters are firmly defined, deprived, weak, vainly aspiring, pitiable, though utterly unlovable. The subsidiary roles include Heinz Zednik, screw-loose pop of a Captain, Alexander Malta's manically pontifical Doctor and a Drum Major, Hermann Winkler, whose coarse sex-appeal once carried total conviction. The trio, "Ein langer Bart", in the second scene of Act II, is a major success. Particularly impressive is the spirit and pungency of the best garden scene, with Walter Wendig's idiot and Alfred Stramke's inspired drunkard apprentice. But Gertrude Jahn's contralto sounds absurdly Erika-like for the pub-singer Margaret Silja, like other Marias we

have heard, makes a point of pitching her speech-song regularly a third or fourth too low — though she is mercifully at pitch for the fugue-subject in the bible-reading monologue. Some other shortcomings of the recording, it should be possible by now to obtain the right notes as well as the right feeling. Until such a set arrives, the new Dohnanyi/Wozzeck is the one to have, unless you cannot do without Fischer-Dieskau's artistry, here closer to a philosopher than a damaged credo. Among this month's other vocal records, Luciano Pavarotti's double album illustrates his autobiography, and is in any case worth investigating for some unusual repertoire, though only Donizetti's "Me vengo a casa". I think, in new to the singer's discography, Giulini's famous reading of Verdi's *Four Sacred Pieces* makes a welcome return to the catalogue. If you enjoy operatic choruses sung out of context, Muti's Verdi selection makes resonant listening, and includes some new items.

William Mann

Design by Panos Aravantinos for the world premiere of Wozzeck, Berlin, 1925.

## Extraordinary charms of a new wonderland

Del Tredici: Final Alice. Hamelin/Solo. Decca SXDL 7516.  
Mabius: Symphony No. 2. Buchanan/Zakai (Chicago SO). Solo. Decca D229 D2 (2 discs); K229 K22.  
Brahms: Symphony No. 1. Andrian/Decca. Decca SXDL 7537; K5XDC 7537.  
Bruckner: Symphony No. 3. Dresden Staatskapelle/Jochum. EMI ASD 4009.  
Shostakovich: Symphonies Nos 1 and 5. PO/Haitink. Decca SXDL 7515.  
Ravel: Daphnis et Chloé. Montreal SO/Dutoit. Decca SXDL 7526; K5XDC 7526.  
Ravel: Shéhérazade; Deux mélodies populaires grecques; Deux mélodies hébraïques; Chansons madoécasses. Von Stade/Boston SO/Ozawa. CBS 36665.  
Satie: Various works. Ars Nova/Constant. Erato STU 71336.

is particularly ripe in its coloration, yet determinedly but evenly conducted forwards, and the glow does not obscure the loveliness of the violin solo in the latter stages. A third C minor symphony, that of Grieg, is rather more of a rarity, having only last month received its first public performance for more than a century. Soon after composing it, at the age of 20, Grieg wrote: "this work, which I should have never performed has, oddly and unnecessarily, been respected all these years. Obviously an unknown major work of a prominent composer is bound to excite interest, but unfortunately there is nothing here to compare, say, with the student symphony of Bizet, and so the work is neglected for decades. Instead we are faced with an exercise very much in the manner of Schumann and, to a lesser extent, Mendelssohn, poorly fashioned in the outer movements but with a quite pretty adagio."

There needs to be something rather special about a contemporary work for it to gain a reputation, and about the feature of Bruckner's symphony, and of Eugen Jochum's new recording of it. The tone is lean, the feeling often stern and direct: one may well miss the golden languor of other versions, but then this is by Bruckner's standards, a youthful work, and Jochum's architectural grasp is infallible. It seems a pity, though, that he should have used again the Novak edition of Bruckner's severely cut revision of the score. Meanwhile Bernard Haitink's Shostakovich cycle goes forward, reaching the two lightest numbers of the family, the first of 1925 and the ninth of 1945, but in both he hints at the dark thoughts that lie behind the top edges of the music, and he has managed though these are the most disingenuous opening to any symphony, let alone a Shostakovich cycle, and Haitink once again allowed to be taken in; the gaiety, the vivacity and the lack of care are those of a mind racing in flight. It is part of music's genius to witness the fleetly awkward fugue, on a grand scale, in which the composer follows the animal jurors as they reexamine all the evidence so far accumulated. But what is the *Final Alice* more than a pretentious hour-long joke in the sensitivity with which it raises and considers Dostoevsky's affection for the real Alice, discovering the low comedy of the nonsense poems. Barbara Hendricks is gorgeous in music that finds its own true path between pastiche and sentimentality, and she is brilliant support from the Chicago orchestra under Sir Georg Solti.

Solti and his Chicago players are also responsible for splendid new recordings of two C minor sonatas, Brahms's *Resurrection* and Brahms's No. 1. The former, like *Final Alice*, has the benefit of digital sound which brings its great host into those clear, arid, enhancing tones of the passages where instruments are heard signalling from afar. And indeed this performance makes the work very much an orchestral work, the whole point of the finale has been so clearly foreshadowed by loudly proclaimed well before the chorus enters, and the two soloists, Isabel Buchanan and Mira Zuckerman, have been deliberately chosen for pallor of tone. Never mind, the orchestra is constantly surprising, and Solti takes a grand, affirmative view of the work, away any nonsense about its repetitiveness. I am glad to have heard the extracts from *Recluse*, written for a film by René Clair, but I do not want to hear it again. And let me finally note, and apologise for, an error in my last records column: the Bach (and Bachsch) trio sonatas come on DG Archiv 2533.448.

Paul Griffiths

## Bright expression of dark emotions

Corporio: Funeral Teares. Consort of Musicke. Florilegium Solo 576. Elizabethan Lute Recital. Brian Whitehouse. LR 1034.  
La Battaglia. Philip Jones Brass Ensemble. ZRG 932.  
Academica Monteverdiana: A Twentieth Anniversary Tribute. EMI/BQS 1434.  
Tartini: Four Sonatas for Violin. Michelucci/Sibing/Walter. Philips 9502 005.  
Academica Monteverdiana: A Twentieth Anniversary Tribute. EMI/BQS 1434.  
J. S. Bach: Three Concerti for one and two harpsichords. Leppard/Andrew Davis/ECO. Philips 9502 017; TC 7313 017.

Ricercar by Andrea Gabrieli on a twelfth-century compilation of recordings from the Sixties made by Denis Stevens's *Academica Monteverdiana*, using editions and texts which bear witness to the organization's years of wide-ranging research and scholarship. While the Ambrosian Singers' performances of Venetian music sound now rather lacklustre (Monteverdi's *Clorinda* is particularly disappointing), the fresh, unmanicured intimacy they bring to three English madrigals and the sense of joyful delight in the Lassus French chanson make a satisfying second side with four reverently handled pieces of early English church music.

Plain John Cooper became John Corporio in the company of the muse and wrote a cycle of elegiac songs for treble voice, lute and bass. He died in 1606 of the Earl of Devonshire to comfort the wife and to restore the husband's good name which the court had seen fit to tarnish after their long premarital affair. Emma Kirkby's voice, as reliable in musicality and discreet in ornamentation as ever, is perhaps too unreservedly bright for these dark, emblematic, Jacobean verses. Her commendable tendency to expressive understatement just prevents her from drawing out the tension of their verbal conceits. Corporio's "In darkness let me dwell" makes an interesting though, in its disadvantageous comparison with Dowland's setting, while the instrumental consort music on the second side is richly blended and cunningly pointed. Beware of the deceptive likeness to the Florilegium sleeve design offered by Lachrimae Records of Cornwall. Strenuous, unattractive performance by Byrd, Kuhnau, Jenkins and others. But, while the record may well appeal more to brass than to early music freaks, the skill and imagination of the arrangements and the sense of enjoyment in each arduous performance should seduce and delight a far wider audience.

Philip Jones himself plays in

an equally fine line in drawn by Heinz Holliger's trio, aristocratic oboe playing in the second cantilena-like movement of Albinoni's second Op. 9. The fast movements are so sensitively shared dialogue between oboe and first violin in No. 11. The fast movements reveal music and playing that justifiably sounds very pleased that the oboe has been restored, with I Musici stripping the musical canvas of all surplus varnish and pigment to reveal sparse though never austere textures in an immaculately balanced recording.

The heavily ornate Ruckers harpsichord pictured on the sleeve of the Leppard/Bach record matches the more highly coloured, lustily resonant quality of the 1974 performance inside. In the minor double harpsichord concerto the orchestra's heady momentum and the harpsichord's relentless driving power together make one feel oppressed by the barline, while the Adagio degenerates into a waltz for miniature musical clock. The C major concerto is disappointing, too, with its snatching of the orchestra's sound almost piped in to unrelentingly forthright keyboard playing.

Hilary Finch

## Mozart symphonies, more and merrier

Mozart: The Early Symphonies. Academy of St Martin in the Fields/Marriner. Philips 679 654 (8 discs).  
Haydn: Symphonies Nos 101 and 102. Concertgebouw/CDA. Philips 9500 679; 7300 644 (8 discs).  
Haydn: Cello Concertos in C major and D major. Ma/ECO. CBS 76978.  
Punto: Horn Concertos Nos 5, 6, 10 and 11. Tuckwell/Academy of St Martin in the Fields/Marriner. EMI ASD 4008.  
Otto, Barsanti, Albino, Handel: Trumpet Concertos. André/Hellmuth. CO/Farber. EMI ASD 4030; TC 4030.

How many symphonies did Mozart write? Forty-one is the total we all learn. The DG box conducted by Karl Böhm included 47 (symphony 34 can be excluded) and the Philips box, conducted by Claudio Abbado, includes 51. The listing of the Philips box numbers the symphonies up to 55, but does not include them all, though room is found for the *new* *Lombard*, given no number, and for five of the symphonies which Mozart composed from early operatic overtures.

Where symphonies by Mozart are concerned, I do not mind confessing to greed: whoever conducts the larger number of symphonies, and in the event Marriner's performances are brightly and expressively done, with a close but simply spacious acoustic and scrupulous attention to details of texture and instrumental colour. Böhm and the Berlin Philharmonic, by no means to be sneezed at, sound less distinctive.

In the Philips box the symphonies are not played in chronological order, which reminds me that there is no point in continuing the enumeration after symphony 41, St Martin, and he includes 51. The listing of the Philips box numbers the symphonies up to 55, but does not include them all, though room is found for the *new* *Lombard*, given no number, and for five of the symphonies which Mozart composed from early operatic overtures.

Mozart's last, better to call the extras 7a or something similar, or else establish a brand new, chronological, set of numbers (as happened with Dvřák). Some sophisticated Mozartians are calling for Mozart on original instruments played in historical style. For them there is an incipient set on Decca by the Academy of Ancient Music. Marriner goes in for modern, highly professional techniques, and an intelligent connoisseur's euphony. If that sounds unattractive, compare Marriner's Mozart with either of the Haydn symphonies recorded by the Concertgebouw under Colin Davis, and listed above: they sound terribly aggressive and exaggerated, larger than life-size, the acoustic too expansive for a Rocco concert-room, though the slow movements are musically not to be resisted.

Compare Marriner again with Yo Yo Ma in Haydn cello concertos with the ECO: no

opportunity to luxuriate is lost, and despite keen, brilliantly explicit playing the result sounds wrong. Listening to these early Mozart symphonies, you may wonder which are authentic, which not. Put on Barry Tuckwell's super-virtuoso accounts of four horn concertos by Mozart's Munich friend Punto, and when you are not marvelling at the dexterity of the solo playing you may, eg in the rondo of Concerto No. 4, wonder whether Mozart might not have lent a hand.

Punto had a number of styles at his disposal, and mixed them as the fancy took him: the confusion is delightful, especially when the music is so superbly executed and communicated, and indeed put on disc — a potential record of the year. So is Maurice André's disc of trumpet concertos, largely inauthentic as the sleeve-note admits, but great fun to hear.

W.M.

## Memories of a pianistic aristocrat

Dino Lipatti's Last Recital. HMV Treasury RLS 761 (2 discs); TC RLS 761.  
Franz: Violin Sonata/Symphony No. 1. Zuckerman/Zimmerman. DG 2531. 330; 3301 330.  
Dvorak: Spring Quartet in F (American). Mendelssohn: Spring Quartet in E flat, Op. 12. Ormandy/Philadelphia. Philips 9500 995; TC 7300 995.  
Tchailovsky: Piano Trio in A minor, Op. 50. Ashkenazy/Perlman/Harrell. HMV ASD 4036.  
Beethoven: Piano Sonatas Nos 11 and 12 in E flat and A flat. Ashkenazy. Decca SXL 6929; K5XDC 6929.  
Chopin: Piano Concerto No. 1 in E minor. Perlman. New York PO/Metzka. CBS Masterworks 76970; TC 40 76970.  
Chopin: Piano Sonata No. 2 in B flat major. Ashkenazy. Decca SXL 6929; K5XDC 6929.

disc, though oddly he omits the *Violin* (No. 1) and his studio version of the *Waltzes* complete. It may be remembered that two months earlier Walter Legge had rushed out to Geneva to record all this music (and much else) at a heavy moment when coruscant treatment was briefly working miracles. Only microscopic comparison reveals the Besançon Bach and Mozart as Georgianly radiant than those July recordings. The playing is still that of an aristocrat of the finest fibre (Walter Legge, faithfully reproduced here in all its limpid purity and control).

With Szynarski's violin and piano music currently missing from the catalogue, it is hard to do DG for inviting two (and three) recordings of the Dvorak's (a new name here) and the already renowned Krystian Zimerman to rescue the three ravishing, impressionistic *Mythes*, Op. 30 "La Fontaine d'Aréthuse", "Narcisse" and "Dryades et Pan", and two vocal transcriptions, all played with marvellously acute response to the music's fantasy and wide range of colour and dynamics (all praise to the engineers for risking such ethereal pianissimo). In a resonant, forward recording of Franz's sonata on the first side, Zuckerman's playing is better able to stand up to Zimmermann's powerful piano playing than was the case with Chung and Lupu in the last year's recording. Though I Schubert's *Impromptu* Chaconne, in a sequence of his own, monopolizes the second

of the month is the Orlando Quartet (now adopted as Dutch), Hungarian, German, Austrian and Transylvanian in blood, of whose debut on disc Philips are sufficiently proud to sacrifice sleeve-notes on Dvřák's "American" and Mendelssohn's E flat string quartets so that all space can go to their curriculum vitae. Perhaps their special distinction resides in the spring-like freshness, lightness and grace animating their technical and tonal refinement and finesse. While capable of extraordinary lyrical intensity and rhythmic bite, their scrupulous attention to balance and how removes all surplus life from both works so as to reveal the lithic, virile beauty of the music's form and spirit. The recording combines exceptional clarity with bloom.

My immediate reaction to Tchailovsky's Piano Trio in A minor from Ashkenazy, Perlman and Harrell was that keyboard tone was a trifle cool. But quickly "tuning in" I was soon heartily grateful for such subtle balance in a work composed in memorial tribute to Nicholas Rubinstein, so often swamped by the big piano part. The living chain of the sonata variations (allegedly inspired by specific Rubinstein memories though so close to Tchailovsky's beloved world of ballet) makes the performance particularly cherishable, though there is no lack of intensity or resolution elsewhere. Continuing his intermittent pilgrimages through Beethoven's piano sonatas, complete Ashkenazy (here in a warmer acoustic) is no hide-bound academic. His breathing-space and pliability in

slow movements, together with great fleetness in allegro tempo suggest a Beethoven seen with the hindsight of a Chopin specialist. Keenly aware of Chopin's own respect for the classics.

Like Pogorelich last month, Cécile Ousset (a pianist of whom we ought to hear more) chooses the E flat minor Sonata as Centre-piece of her new Chopin recital, representing it in more comfortable, warmly pedalled romantic guise without the final has been so clearly foreshadowed by loudly proclaimed well before the chorus enters, and the two soloists, Isabel Buchanan and Mira Zuckerman, have been deliberately chosen for pallor of tone. Never mind, the orchestra is constantly surprising, and Solti takes a grand, affirmative view of the work, away any nonsense about its repetitiveness. I am glad to have heard the extracts from *Recluse*, written for a film by René Clair, but I do not want to hear it again. And let me finally note, and apologise for, an error in my last records column: the Bach (and Bachsch) trio sonatas come on DG Archiv 2533.448.

Joan Chissell

## Radio/David Wade

### The fleet's in

Fifteen months since he set sail, including two longish breaks ashore, *The British Seafarer* finally made it last Sunday into port. It was no very rousing homecoming, as the programme as presenter of the twenty-sixth programme signed off soberly enough, but that was right: it was not possible to summarize all that had gone before. And the programme did not attempt it either except that its two main topics (modern naval life and what it's like on and under the oil rigs) served to restate what has always been an underlying theme of this series: that sea-going is now as it has ever been — a separate world.

This was a point well made, but it was unfortunate that the diversity of topic — several other minor ones emerged as well — made for a good deal of fragmentation, giving the impression that the producer, Michael Mason, has used his ending, rag-bag fashion, to bundle in what hadn't found a niche before.

But this is not a very damaging criticism, I think, when seen in the context of the whole undertaking, with its wealth of material patiently and imaginatively put together, in which the speaker, as ever, is the crackle of Charles Parker's *Radio Ballads* with their dramatic, not to say evangelical flavour, this is because Michael Mason did not set out to do so and is not that kind of programme maker, anyway. His achievement is no less for that. It is a very fine one.

Feedback has been justifying its existence rather better than it sometimes does by using its brief 15 minutes a week to sound out audience opinion on "The Heart Report". With recommendations for improved VHF transmission and for the planned expansion of local radio. I have not heard every exchange in the debate by any means, but it is clear that there is great strength of feeling in support of the idea, and that it is, unfortunately, running in parallel with a slow but steady drop in listening figures. If that continues, will feeling be enough to save the network?

There were also criticisms to suggest that the working party, terms of reference by taking little or no account of emerging technology, may have led them to produce a document which will be out of date before anything is done about it. The BBC has now blown the final whistle on the whole discussion, winding it up with a recorded interview, to discover the views of the working party, as an early 19th century East India hand.

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## The Times Cook/Shona Crawford Poole

### Brioche beyond the breakfast table

Continental breakfast once meant the real thing, a basket of buttery croissants and brioche served with bowls of fragrant French coffee. Now, with rare exceptions, it means nothing more than a roll, a bun, a sweet, a cake, a slice of bread, a slice of butter, a slice of jam, a slice of fruit, a slice of anything, a slice of everything, a slice of life.

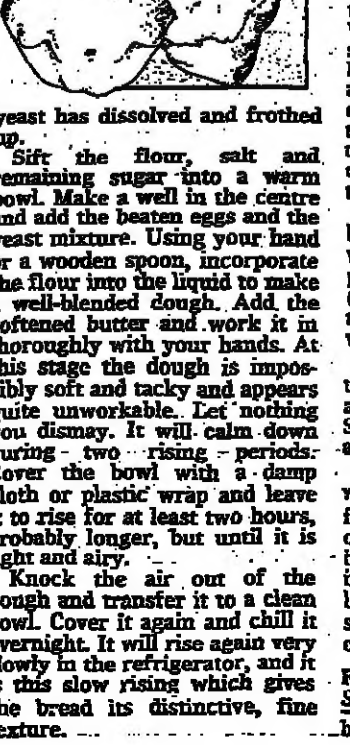
And best of all there is *foie gras en brioche*, the classic and unbreakable way to serve goose liver encased in a golden loaf of brioche. It is not only the best quality of tinned goose liver that looks and tastes swanky served this way. Dressed in brioche, humble liver takes on airs above their station, and a good garlic sausage is transformed.

The basic recipe which follows will make at least a dozen individual brioche, the exact number depending on the size of the tins. Traditionally, special fluted tins with steeply sloping sides are used. Dariole moulds or popover pans are handy substitutes. Basic brioche dough makes 12 or more. 2 tablespoons water. 15g (½ oz) compressed yeast, or 1 scant teaspoon granulated dried yeast. 450g (1 lb) strong white bread flour. 1 teaspoon salt. 6 large eggs, lightly beaten. 225g (8 oz) lightly salted butter, softened. 1 egg yolk beaten with 2 tablespoons water to glaze. Heat the water to lukewarm (about 43°C/110°F) and add a pinch of sugar and the yeast. Whisk the mixture lightly and set it aside in a warm place for about five minutes, or until the

yeast has dissolved and frothed up. Sift the flour, salt and remaining sugar into a warm bowl. Make a well in the centre and add the beaten eggs and the yeast mixture. Using your hand or a wooden spoon, incorporate the flour into the liquid to make a well-blended dough. Add the softened butter and work it in thoroughly with your hands. At this stage the dough is impossibly soft and tacky and appears unworkable. Let nothing dismay. It will calm down during two rising periods. Cover the bowl with a damp cloth or plastic wrap and leave it to rise for at least two hours, probably longer, but until it is light and airy. Knock the air out of the dough and transfer it to a clean bowl. Cover it again and chill it overnight. It will rise again very slowly in the refrigerator, and it is this slow rising which gives the bread its distinctive, fine texture.

Brush the moulds generously with melted butter and set them on a baking sheet. Turn the dough on to a lightly floured surface and knead it briefly with well-floured hands. Take a piece of the dough which will half-fill one of the moulds, and pinch off a wafer, to make the traditional top knot which gives brioche a *dé* name. Roll the larger piece into a ball and place it in a mould. Roll the smaller piece into another ball, and place it on top of the larger ball, and press the smaller one into the cross. When all the dough has been shaped, cover the brioche lightly and leave them to rise again until they have almost doubled in size. Don't be tempted to hurry the rising in too warm a spot; that would cause the butter to leak from the dough.

Brush the tops of the brioche with egg yolk and water glaze and bake them in a preheated moderately hot oven (200°C/400°F, gas mark 6) for 15 to 20 minutes, or until they are well risen and golden. Turn the brioche out of their tins as soon as they are cooled and cool them on a wire rack. Serve hot or warm with butter and jam. Freshly baked brioche freezes well. Use day-old ones for filling. Decapitate and hollow out, brush inside with melted butter, brush outside with melted butter, and bake in a moderate oven. Fry fillings like lightly boiled quail, eggs, shelled, and hollandaise sauce, or fruit poached in syrup. To serve *foie gras en brioche*, cut off the heels of the loaf, and divide the central portion containing the filling into even slices.









Teleview/Elkan Allan

## Cracking the network

With the modesty that so endeared him to his erstwhile colleagues at the BBC, Michael Blackstad, Director of Programmes for Television (hereafter known as TVS), boldly asserts: "One reason the IBA gave us the franchise was that they shared our vision of ITV in the Eighties."

The titles of the series he ran at the BBC provide a text for his aspirations. There are *Tomorrow's World*, *The Risk Business*, *Tinted wire-rimmed spectacles*, *near beard*, *bristling*, he waxes excited about the programmes he intends to thrust on the network.

"Twenty-six popular science shows every year, at 8.30... children's series that build on *Grange Hill*, which our Head of Children's created at the BBC... the most lavish documentary series ever made, with a £3-million budget, and a new challenge to *Top of the Pops* for stagers."

Well yes, jolly good. ITV certainly does need a shake-up, as almost everybody — from viewers to advertising agents — agrees. But will the people who run ITV let it happen?

The people who run ITV day-to-day are not the Independent Broadcasting Authority. The IBA has the ultimate sanction, of course, and every eight years uses it by taking away a licence. But otherwise its role is mainly negative: a couple of weeks ago it objected to Granada about its *World in Action* or, at least, twenty seconds showing the lying-in-state of an IRA man. Granada faced an ultimatum: take out the scene or take off the programme. Granada took it off.

The people who really run ITV are the Big Five — ATV, Granada, LWT, Thames and Yorkshire — who have shown little sign that they are going to welcome being taken into the Eighties by TVS. Not until May did they even invite TVS and away Westward's franchise, to attend the monthly contractors' meeting, and then only as observers.

Never mind that with a reputation of transparency TVS's region is now virtually as large as at least one of the Famous Five's. Or that programmes take at least a year to set up and record. Or that TVS's expenditure on running at over a million pounds a month, what with building new studios at Maidstone and improving those in Southampton.

Nevertheless, either, the two million that TVS has already committed itself to spend on programmes — none of them has yet been accepted for network showing on ITV, where the ratings are consequently low. Financial rewards are some of them undoubtedly will be. Southern's tradition of recording the opera as seen at Glyndebourne is being continued by TVS, and *The Barber of Seville*, *Britten's A Midsummer Night's Dream* will find their way on to off-network showings. So will *The Hunting of the Cassie Palmer*, an amusing children's serial about an inefficient medicine which starts shooting in September.

But will, for instance, Yorkshire — who up to now have had a monopoly of network science — move over for the newcomer? Blackstad has confidence in the criticism over his hopes to bring two of the best-known names from his BBC days to front half a dozen series, which he talks about with the enthusiasm he previously reserved for producing *The Burke Special* and *Tomorrow's World* that topped the NCTA ratings one memorable Christmas week in 1979.

"What we are going to call the Red Wolf will take as its starting point where *Tomor-*

row's *World* leaves off, and will spotlight scientific and technical developments that have arrived, failures as well as successes.

"*Tomorrow's World* will be the most expensive science series ever — costing even more than *Cosmos* — and we have international co-production money to help pay. We'll take complicated technology that is affecting our lifestyles, such as microprocessors, genetic engineering, energy conservation and new methods of medical diagnosis, none of which has ever been properly explained on television, and we'll spend the vast amounts that are necessary to do so properly. We are going to make four programmes like this in the next eighteen months and then four more each year."

"We also want to do a popular series called *Future*, about the effect of new technology on family life, education, the workplace and politics, in a magazine format, and another, more light-hearted look at 'fringe' science and medicine, like astrology and acupuncture, to be called *Alternatives*."

Finding has already begun on a documentary series, *The Shape of Things to Come*, with Peter Williams, who went from TV Eye to the BBC in 1979 to make an excellent series of investigative programmes, *Open Secret*, the first one projected the number of retired people at the end of the century to be one in five of the population, and the implications of that. But there is, as yet, no network commitment.

Southern's main contribution to the network was in children's programming, notably with an impressive run of serials, of which Monday's *Sooty* Jack by P. J. Kavanagh was the latest and the last.

TVS hopes to fill that gap with three children's serials and a series a year to be read under the ex-executive producer of *Jackanory* and *Grange Hill*, Anna Home. She already has an option on the novel *The Boy Who Went the Wrong Way* by a new writer, Gerard McDonald, about a fifteen-year-old lad who wins £758,000.27.

If, when you contemplate ITV's mighty list of programmes your heart sinks, as mine does, you will be hoping that the Big Five is more welcoming to this newcomer than they are at the moment to the 10 companies outside the charmed run of serials.

Only the occasional flash of excitement comes from a social documentary or *The South Bank Show*. The only production by a company outside the Mafia allowed into peak-time (7.30 to 10.30 pm) is currently *Anglia's Tales of the Unexpected*, a fictitiously entertaining mid-Atlantic series with the most irrelevant credits on the screen.

The other newcomer to ITV, Television South West, which takes over from Westward, isn't even going to try. It modestly hopes that its own short-light dramas and documentary series, *Secrets of the Coast*, may find a place on the Fourth Channel.

However, the IBA is to use the power invested in it by Parliament. It does have the right to do more than recommend. It can, and very occasionally does, use its right to mandate programmes. The Authority has come in for some justified criticism. It has apparently arbitrary choice of Southern to lose the franchise. One might ask how the company was allowed to drift so far away from the IBA's standards for the franchise. It has apparently arbitrary choice of Southern to lose the franchise. One might ask how the company was allowed to drift so far away from the IBA's standards for the franchise.



A quiet approach to Zambia's big game



Dr Tony Smith

## The healthy traveller in Africa

"Do I need any vaccinations or anything?" asks the traveller to Africa as he picks up his tickets, with and uneasy feeling that there are still some tropical diseases around. Usually the travel agent will assure him that no vaccination certificates are required. The answer is correct: it is the question that is wrong.

Ever since the days when sailing ships had to stay at anchor outside the harbour until the port doctor was satisfied that there was no danger of the main concern of health authorities has been to keep disease out of their country. The international health regulations are designed to stop the spread of diseases such as cholera from one country to another — and when there is an epidemic, immigration officials concentrate on travellers returning from affected countries, rather than those going there.

So the reason that a traveller from Britain to Africa does not need any vaccination certificates is that he is not a potential source of epidemic disease. Nor does he cause any concern to the health authorities in Britain on his return: far apart from exotic rarities such as Lassa fever few tropical

diseases are a threat in the British climate.

Yet there are very real health dangers for the individual traveller: a bite from one African mosquito or tsetse fly can be enough to transmit a potentially fatal infection. Every year thousands of Europeans return from Africa incubating malaria; others have unknowingly contracted yellow fever or sleeping sickness. With all our modern medicines, these are still killing diseases, and returning tourists do die.

Only 20 years ago the World Health Organisation had high hopes of bringing the major tropical diseases under control — not only the insect-borne fevers but also parasitic infections such as schistosomiasis. The causes of all these diseases had been identified, and programmes had been introduced to control and even eliminate the insects and parasites responsible. Tragically, that optimism was misplaced.

The political and economic troubles that have affected so much of Africa have disrupted health services, which require stable administrations for their success. War-torn countries are likely to give low priority to spending on the

control of insects — so it is not surprising that sleeping sickness has returned to parts of Zaire and its neighbours that had been freed of the disease. Schistosomiasis, a disease of the liver and bladder transmitted by infected water snails is spreading rather than retreating with the growth of hydroelectric and irrigation schemes, which provide ideal breeding grounds for the snails. The control of mosquitoes has been set back by their developing resistance to the common, cheap insecticides.

Whatever the relative importance of these and other explanations for the resurgence of the major tropical diseases, the practical consequence is that travellers need to be aware of the hazards. What precautions are advisable?

First, and most important, is protection against malaria. Anyone visiting Africa may be bitten by an infected mosquito — at an airport, on the terrace of an international hotel or on a fashionable beach. Protection is simple enough: either Paludrine should be taken once daily or chloroquine once a week for the duration of the visit and for a month after return.

Second, vaccination against yellow fever is advisable for some countries in West Africa; outbreaks have been reported in recent years in Nigeria, Gambia, Ghana and Senegal. The risk is low for visitors to cities; anyone going to rural areas needs protection. Vaccination is up-to-date advice on the countries where it is needed available from the hospitals for tropical diseases in London and Liverpool.

Schistosomiasis can be avoided by caution: the visitor to Africa should not swim or even paddle in fresh water lakes, ponds or rivers. To consider enough (sharks and jellyfish excepted). More detailed information is given in a booklet, *Preservation of Personal Health in Warm Climates*, published by the Royal Society of Tropical Hygiene, 11, Keppel Street, London WC1E 7BP (50p or £1 overseas).

Finally — and this advice can be lifesaving — anyone who becomes ill within a year of a visit to Africa should ask his doctor to consider the possibility of a tropical disease. In most recent deaths from malaria, the diagnosis had not been suspected because no one mentioned that the victim had been abroad.

Philip Howard

## Britain's unsung treasures

Not everyone flees the country when summer comes. City dwellers take to the byways in droves and countrymen come to town. So for those who stay to savour the joys of home as well as overseas visitors, we offer a good Britain guide. This occasional series opens with a personal selection of sights to see without crowds.

Sight-seeing how the other half lives is an old British recreation. Much of our knowledge of the social life of our ancestors comes from the diaries of early tourists. Here, for example, is Paul Hemminger, who visited Greenwich in 1598 to watch the public ceremony of the Queen dining: "She was very majestic, her face oblong, fair, but wrinkled, her eyes small and black, but still pleasant, her nose a little hooked, her lips narrow, and her teeth black (a defect the English seem subject to, from their too great use of sugar)." For some centuries visiting the stately homes of England continued to be a minority sport for the leisured and well-heeled classes. Remember in *Pride and Prejudice* how Elizabeth Bennet and her uncle and aunt, the Gardiners, on their tour of Derbyshire, decide to visit Pemberley. They simply turn up at the front door and apply to see the place. The housekeeper, a respectable-looking elderly woman, much less fine, and more civil, than Lizzy had any notion of finding her, shows them round.

Well, we have changed all that. Tourism has become the relaxation of the masses, and the national heritage has become big business. Visitors to the greatest houses and museums are in danger of being trampled to death and spoiling the things they queue to see. The vast increase in traffic through the famous buildings and landscapes of Britain is a phenomenon of the past 20 years, during which time the National Trust has increased its membership a hundredfold to a million.

The best calculation is that there are about 550 important historic houses regularly open to the public in England. In addition most villages have an old church, most towns have a gallery or museum, all cities have museums, galleries, churches, and a cathedral. Even the most dedicated tourist cannot visit them all in a lifetime. It is natural to want to chalk up the big names. And, indeed, it would be extravagant to come to London and not to visit the Tower, the National Gallery, Westminster Abbey, and about 30 other places where English history is frozen in architecture, landscape, and furniture.

You will find them crowded in summer, to the irritation of the natives. You should get

there early on a week-day, and if possible engage in some activity peculiar to the place, for instance listening to a lecture at the Victoria and Albert Museum, going to an early evening concert at the Royal Opera House, or going down the Thames by boat to the National Maritime Museum, Greenwich. As John Burns, an earlier and more militant Social Democrat, and the first working man to enter a British Cabinet, put it: "I have seen the Mississippi. It is muddy water. I have seen the St Lawrence. That is crystal water. But the Thames is liquid history."

But you do not have to stay on the big river and the big names to see history in Britain. It is there almost wherever you go, and you are more likely to find it in the less popular places. Everybody goes to watch the changing of the guard at Buckingham Palace; hardly anybody visits a far more beautiful royal palace half way down Whitehall. Crowds jostle the scholarly calm of the British Museum to confusion, leaving smaller specialist galleries like the Wallace Collection, the National Army Museum in comparative peace. You can have Hampton Court in high summer, and most of you do, give me the Palladian solitude of Chiswick House, or Keats's semis in Hampstead, or Carlyle's House in Chelsea.

Let us take an improbable example at random, dear tour-

ists. Let us suppose that you choose to spend your holiday in Birmingham. Good for getting out of it, I hear you say, and once important for the British motor car industry, but not exactly a cultural centre. How wrong you are. Within sight and sound of Spaghetti Junction there is Aston Hall, a handsome and interestingly furnished Jacobean mansion. There is brass in Birmingham, and the City Museum and Art Gallery are particularly strong in Pre-Raphaelites, modern sculpture, and English watercolour landscapes.

Take a short trip to Lichfield: see one of our smaller cathedrals in a picturesque setting of pools and close, as well as Dr Johnson's house in the market square. Call on Richard Beauchamp in Warwick. I guess you will have to go to Stratford, but go to the theatre, not the historic-tourist rip-off. Take a slightly longer trip to the Ironbridge Gorge Museum, where you can wander for miles in the nursery of the Industrial Revolution. Cyricus might say that Britain is becoming one big industrial museum, but we certainly do industrial museums well. In Longdon, in the urban sprawl of the Five Towns, the glass and stone Works preserve the bottle-kilns and cradle of the pottery industry. At Quarry Bank Mill, Styal, you can see the history of the cotton factory production of cotton.

Why should I tell you what to

do? If you all followed my advice you would quite spoil the scenery. I am going to visit the great cathedrals again, to decide whether I prefer Exeter, or Winchester, or Ely, or, it must be, Durham. One of these days I am going to walk along Hadrian's Wall, taking my time at Housesteads and Chesters and Newcastle for the beer. The medieval market place of Lavenham is congested enough with coach parties at weekends without all you lot coming along.

Before the summer is out I must put on the Isis spin, and lie on the lawn at Trinity and walk down a tunnel of green gloom to Grantchester, and look at the books in Peppes's Library at Magdalene. I know a hill in Warwick from which I can see Goat Fell, Ben Lomond, the Lead Hills, and nothing but sheep for 50 miles in every direction.

I do not mean to be unfriendly, but I am damned if I want you all discovering the delights of Shandy Hall in Cuxwold, or the view of Caernarvon Castle and Snowdonia across the Menai Strait, or the pool on the Dart where the big trout always lies. The chief pleasure of Britain for tourists who keep their eyes and imaginations open, and travel in good company, is that there are thousands of such places where gentle landscape, old history, and good men, which they can discover for themselves and make their own.

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**CRUISES** — In the Autumn it's easy to wander down to Piraeus harbour and buy a ticket for a cruise to the legendary Greek Islands. Go for a day or go for a whole week; either way it will be one of the greatest experiences of your life, whether you choose a luxury cruise ship or an island-hopping ferry. (And there's still time to book a last minute cruise.)

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**ACTIVITIES** — There's so much to do in Greece in Autumn... swim in the Aegean... play Golf... go sailing... eat out of doors... visit Delphi... pick flowers... talk to a fisherman. Greece's holiday season lasts right through the year. Just ask your travel agent for the Autumn details and last minute bookings for Athens Hotels and Cruises... then relax.

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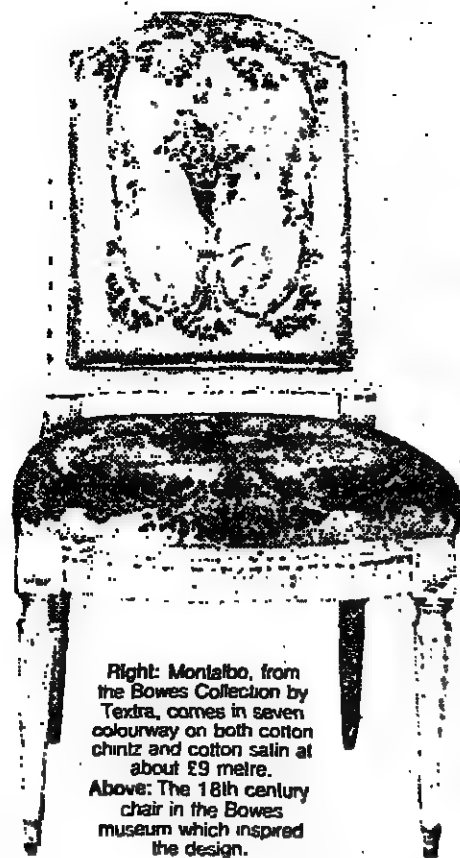




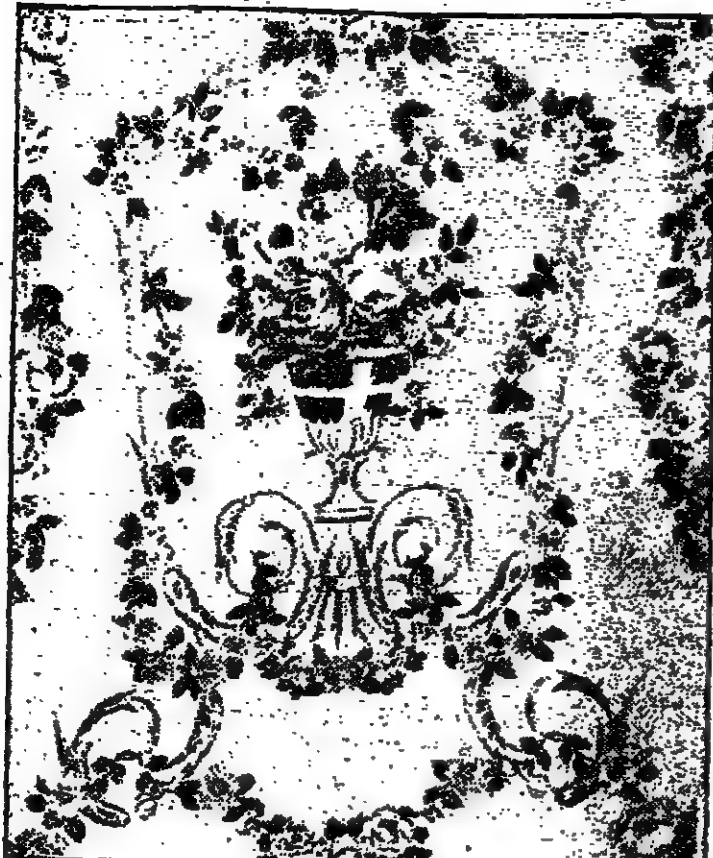
Durham treat ■ lucky dips

# Shoparound

Close shaves ■ crumb catcher



Right: Montalbo, from the Bowes Collection by Textra, comes in seven colourways on both cotton chintz and cotton satin at about £9.95.



Above: The 18th century chair in the Bowes museum which inspired the design.

## The secret treasures of a social exile

Undiscovered treasures are as hard to come by as the moment as undiscovered Royal Family stories, so to find both in a French-style chateau 15 miles west of Scotch Corner is a treat worth the round trip to Durham.

The treasures are in the Bowes Museum at Barnard Castle, which houses "one of the major art collections in the country," says its curator, Elizabeth Conran, "plus a textile collection nobody knows about."

The founder, John Bowes, was the son of the tenth earl of Strathmore and nephew of the eleventh earl, ancestor of the Queen Mother. Although he lived with her as his wife, the tenth earl did not marry John's mother, a village girl on his estate, until nine years after John's birth. Whereupon he promptly died within 24 hours of the ceremony, and his hope that he was ensuring the inheritance of the title by his son was dashed.

There were furious court cases brought by the other claimants and John's mother was closely cross-examined in public about her life with the earl. John was debarred the title, but allowed to inherit the lands, but his position in mid-nineteenth century English society was so uncomfortable that he moved to France, spending three quarters of every year in Paris.

He married a French actress, Josephine, and together they began to find their collection. Pictures were acquired at the rate of one a week for 13 years and they must have had an extraordinary appreciation of quality as

they cleverly bought what was unfashionable at the time, snapping up an El Greco and two Goyas for £5 each and becoming the first English owners of a Courbet for under £10.

They founded what is now numerically the biggest collection of French and Spanish paintings in Britain and they also went in for ceramics and glass, lace, embroideries and tapestries. In 1869, 15 years after their marriage, the building of the museum at Barnard Castle began — 30 galleries modelled on the Tuileries, but looking out, somewhat incongruously, across Teesdale. Both inside and out it has a completely different atmosphere from other regional museums, which have a mostly British emphasis.

Now, some of the Bowes "unknown" eighteenth and nineteenth-century textile designs are being made available to a wider public. When Malcolm Mackinnon, managing director of the textile company Textra, was looking for "something traditional for the American market," he found that all the best designs in the V&A had been copied but with one of those quirky coincidences on which so many success stories are based, his designer, Dorothy Evans, just happened to have a neighbour of Elizabeth Conran.

So permission to develop designs from some of the tapestries at Barnard Castle was given and the Bowes collection was born. The result is a range of fabrics which are commercially in tune

with today and yet have remained true to the spirit of the originals. There are nine designs — small chintzes at £8 a metre, large chintzes and cotton satins at £9 and linen unions at £13.

Among the most attractive, which would look well in town or country interiors, are Stainton, a lavish design of peacocks and flowers on a dark linen union ground, based on a set of petit and gros point needlework chair seat covers; and Chevalier, in cotton chintz or cotton satin, taken from late eighteenth-century needlework seat covers with flower baskets and ribbons.

Montalbo, illustrated, is a formal shield-shaped design of urns and flowers from an eighteenth-century occasional chair and Josie is a simplified version of the rosebud embroidery on a late eighteenth-century English gentleman's red silk velvet waistcoat.

All the designs are available in various colourways. Samples can be seen at Harrods, Design Direction, 308 King's Road, SW5; Specialist Interiors of Sevenoaks and Reister, Wolchampton and branches. Inquiries for stockists in other areas to Textra Furnishings, London W1P 4ED, telephone 01-637 5782.

The original textiles and their interpretations will be exhibited at the Bowes Museum until July 5, in addition to the current main exhibition of drawings of the area by a local artist, Douglas Pittcock. Opening hours are from 10 am to 5.30 pm; Sundays 2 pm to 5 pm.

## with Beryl Downing Newsnotes

■ Organizers of summer fairs or children's parties might care to consider the selection of inexpensive items for brain teasers and lucky dips offered by Curious Caterpillar, 39 Benslow Lane, Hitchin, Herts.

Among the suggestions — all ranging from 2p to £1.60 — are fortune teller fish 2p, paper lanterns 10p, clay beads 22p a pack, magic pens 38p, face paints 48p, finger puppets 60p. An illustrated catalogue is available in return for an a.s.c.

■ Original embroideries designed for the Royal Family are to be shown in an exhibition to be held at the Royal School of Needlework, 25 Princes Gate, London SW7 from July 1 to August 14.

■ The coronation robes sold at auction in 1831 and thought to be lost in a fire at Madame Tussauds in 1927. They were discovered after the last war in a ceiling hatch and the Royal School is now working on their restoration. You will see six girls working on the robes during the exhibition. Admission is £1.

■ An automatic machine that makes colour enlargements of colour prints almost instantly has been installed at Woolworth's branch in Oxford Street, London W1 — the first in the country. It takes nine minutes to produce each enlargement, but will accept new work every 20 seconds.

■ It enlarges by about five per cent any type of snapshot, including Kodak and Polaroid instant pictures and even old sepia-toned photographs. Up to 3 1/2 in x 4 1/4 in originals are accepted and the machine will produce enlargements of plans and drawings as well as photographs — by your own industrial spy for only 75p.

■ The second British Craft show will be held at the Wembley Conference Centre from July 2 to 5. There will be more than 200 exhibitors — craftsmen, manufacturers and suppliers of equipment and kits, offering the opportunity of specialist advice on a variety of crafts from candlemaking and lacemaking to marquetry and glass engraving. The exhibition is open from 11 am to 8 pm on July 2 and 10 am to 6 pm on July 3 to 5. Admission £1.70, children and pensioners 90p.



Above left: Micron de luxe shaver by Braun, £30.95 from larger branches of Boots. Above right: Travelling iron, 5 inches long, 220/110 volts. Called the Baby 124 by Termozeta, it costs £8.75 from Harrods luggage department. Below: A padded pillow-bag to comfort small children while travelling. In pastel print on a white ground, with a little cloth doll to play with. £2.99 from all branches of Salsburys.

## Travelling light to the sun

Wimbledon, whatever the weather, puts me in holiday mood, so here are some of the latest bendable, foldable, collapsible, pocketable ideas — all designed to make travelling easier.

Electrical appliances should, wherever possible, be dual voltage, particularly if you are heading for America, where 110 volts is usual. A shaver which can be used anywhere in the world because it has its own built-in recharger is the new Braun Micron Universal. It also adapts automatically to any local AC voltage but you pay for the convenience — it costs £49.95.

The Braun model my tester thought best value was the Micron de luxe. It has a double action switch with a second position which extends a trimming device to cope with the soft, longer hair round the neck and throat; and it comes in a neat mirrored case which stands on its own or can be mounted on the wall. Dual voltage, 240/120, £30.95.

Shavers are available from Currys and larger branches of Boots.

For those planning to make one holiday centre their main base, with the possibility of a weekend or overnight stay somewhere else, a folding holiday is a good idea — you don't want to take all your luggage just for a couple of days.

The neatest holiday I have seen is the Tote expanding bag. In matt nylon with nylon strapping, it is 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 in folded and opens to 18 1/2 x 12 1/2 in. It comes in beige, black, pink, blue or green and costs £9.50 from Harrods.

For sun-soaking the best looking bag-cum-beach-mat is one by Correna. It is 21 1/2 x 15 1/2 in — big enough to hold a complete battery of piscine — and each side unzips and unfolds to make a 4ft 10in mat. In red, yellow, blue, all reversing to white (don't worry, it's in scrubbable cotton canvas) £9.99 from Barkers, Kensington High Street, W8.

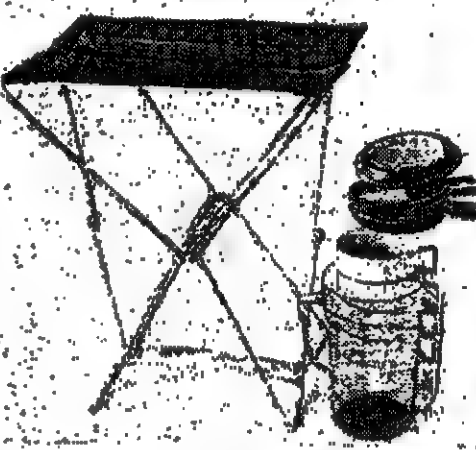
For more active holidays — and even more packable — is the Okay



one-piece sailing suit in guaranteed tearproof, windproof and waterproof nylon. It is roomy enough to be put on over other clothes and folds to 12in x 6in.

My tester liked its quick Velcro covered zip fastening, foldaway hood and windproof cuffs and would recommend it for motorcycling as well as sailing and fishing. He stood on his lawn while someone hosed him all over at full force and emerged with even his sense of humour still dry.

At the price — £19.95 plus £1.70 p.p. — it incorporates several good ideas found on more expensive models — a double seat and a seizable waterproof thigh pocket with a perspex front, for instance — and it comes in royal, navy, olive, fluorescent orange or fluorescent yellow in sizes from children's to medium and extra large adults. Available from



Left: Small fishing stool folds to 11 1/2 x 9 in. Canvas seats open to 13 1/2 x 9 in. £2.49 from all branches of Woolworths. Plastic picnic drink set of four beige cups and 4 brown saucers fitting into a smelly brown lidded bag, £3.58 from larger Woolworths.

## The greatest thing since sliced bread?



Right: Pine shelf with ready-to-embroider curtain to hide tea towels, £14.75 plus £1.50 p & p. Above: Slatted pine bread board with sliding tray, £9.50 plus £1 p & p. Both from The Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1.

For novel Scandinavian ideas you need go no further than the Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1. Trevor Maxwell goes on frequent buying trips to the smaller Swedish manufacturers, seeking unusual and original table and kitchenware not stocked by the big stores.

One of his latest imports is a slatted bread board made of pine with a sliding tray underneath to catch the crumbs and save them splattering over the table — £9.50 plus £1 p.p.

Another, the embroidered tea-towel tidy, sounds a little coy, but could be attractive in a pine country kitchen. It consists of a pine kitchen shelf with a wooden rod and a row of hooks beneath, plus a 'curtain' to embroider.

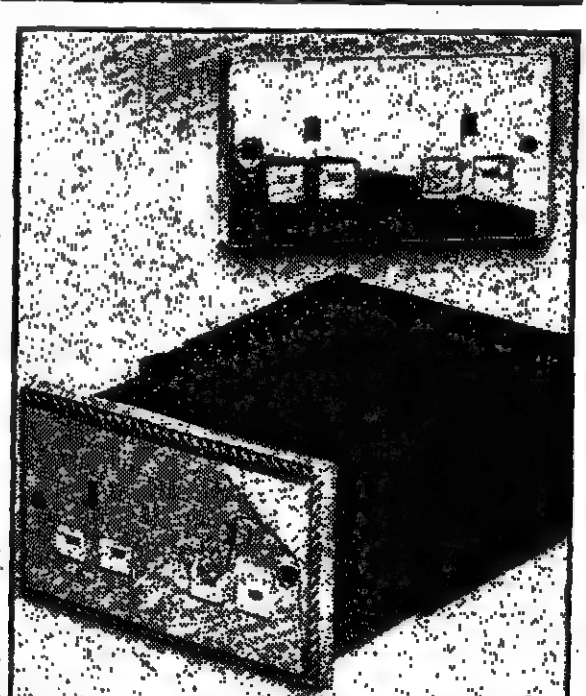
The design is stamped on natural coloured cotton and the pack contains blue stranded cotton and binding. When you have finished it, you slip it on the rod and it makes a fresh cover-up for the grotty tea towels you forgot to put in the wash. It comes in a flat pack at £14.75, plus £1.50 p.p.



■ Anyone with really valuable jewels presumably keeps them in the bank or has installed burglar alarms. But many of us have small pieces of precious metal which are irreplaceable because of their sentimental rather than their intrinsic value. For these it might be worth considering a small, safe that looks like a double power point.

This Wall Safe Point measures only 5 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 2 1/2 in, so it is useful for jewelry or overnight cash. It is finished in brass, so of course your other fittings have to match if you are to confuse the burglar, and the key fits into one of the 'earth' points. It costs £39.95 from Knobs and Knockers, 65 Judd Street, WC1 and at their department in Harrods, some Debenhams and Fenwick's. Newcastle and Brent Cross.

A larger, electronically-controlled safe designed for offices, clubs and hotels



Gardening/Roy Hay

## Cleaning up those eyesores

In our area we have a small "study group" of residents who are concerned about conservation of local amenities. They are prepared to raise money and get their jackets off when necessary to plant trees or shrubs, clean up eyesores and put pressure on those who allow hedges or fences to deteriorate or otherwise fail in their civic responsibilities.

Lately we have started to renovate a long mixed hedge which had been allowed to become overgrown, thin at the base and in which a number of young bushy elms had died. We had first intended to grub out the dead elms but have now decided to cut them down to the ground and leave them. This will save a lot of time and expense as we would have had to employ a contractor to do the job.

It seems that in the vast majority of cases of elms that died through the Dutch elm disease in the mid 1970s and have made new growth, some 85 per cent of the new growth is still healthy. In my own garden at Hurmore I had to cut down an elm hedge which was about 20 feet high, but now the regenerated growth is 10 feet or more high. Near our home at Enfield three enormous elms with trunks about three feet across were cut down some years ago and now from below ground new shoots are growing lustily.

So the Forestry Commission's experts, who have been moni-

toring the regenerated growth for four years in various parts of southern England, feel that it is worthwhile leaving the roots in the hope that they may grow again. They suggest that it is best to cut dead elms down to ground level and not to leave a stump a foot or two above ground as this would reduce the danger of an attack of armillaria (honey fungus) disease. This disease can of course attack many perfectly healthy trees and shrubs.

There is always the danger that the regenerated growth may again be attacked by the disease. We will plant other hedge plants such as hornbeam or quickthorn and eventually perhaps a decision will have to be made whether to retain the new elm growth if it appears and sacrifice the hornbeam or vice versa.

We also have a problem of what to plant to replace some large elms that died and which were effectively screening part of a housing estate. Various trees are being considered and one being looked upon favourably is a poplar, *Populus canadensis* 'Aurora', the balm of gilead whose leaves, small strongly of balsam. It is now to be known correctly as *P. glandulosa*.

This variety makes a fine tree and the leaves are creamy-white, tinged with pink when young, turning green later. There are of course many other suggestions and I will report in due course about the results of our

deliberations. Several factors have to be considered when choosing trees for screening purposes — soil, situation and cost. For example, if there is a quick screen of the Lombardy poplar, *P. nigra* 'Italica' will ultimately reach 30-50 feet but with only a spread of five to eight feet, whereas *P. canadensis* 'Aurora' may have a spread of up to 25 feet.

So more Lombardy poplars would have to be planted for an effective screen, and if paid labour has to be used the cost might be up to £8 a tree or more. Again, one has to remember that the roots of some trees, notably the Lombardy poplar, may reach out as far as 100 feet — especially on clay soils — and damage the foundations of buildings.

Sometimes, but too rarely for one who is basically lazy, it pays to leave well alone in the garden. I am thinking about the relative merits of growing strawberries on the "matted bed" system and as single plants in rows. If you allow the runners to root you will get a larger crop of strawberries but they will be smaller than when grown as single plants in rows. This does not worry me, the heavier the crop the better — after all I am going to chew the berries up, large or small.

The main advantage of the matted bed is that the strawberry foliage completely covers the ground and only a few upish weeds like groundsel or

the odd thistle have pushed through this canopy in my garden. Couch grass I suppose would struggle up and maybe one or two other weeds but generally the strawberries make fine ground cover.

Options seem to differ about how many years one may leave a matted bed to give a crop — or for that matter plants in rows. The general feeling is that strawberries should be replaced after they have given three crops and from my experience over nearly 30 years I think this is about right.

I used to plant a batch in July or August — to grow under cloches — and then, after the crop was gathered in the following summer, I would destroy the batch that had given me three crops. It is not quite so easy to follow this pattern with matted beds because it takes two years at least for the beds to be really covered and it seems a shame to grub them out in the third year.

One can allow the plants to spread in a bed three feet wide provided one can pick the berries from either side. One other advantage of the matted bed is that probably one loses a small percentage of fruit to the slugs. I will not be positive about this but working on the assumption that the more strawberries there are the more the slugs will leave for me, I think I will be better off with the matted bed. Of course one cannot easily put down slug bait or water the ground with liquid metaldehyde with a matted bed,

but we do treat the ground all round the bed with Slug liquid and in recent years the slug problem has not been serious.

Three splendid books have come from The Reader's Digest. They are *Field Guide to the Wild Flowers of Britain* (£7.50), *Field Guide to the Trees and Shrubs of Britain* (£6.50) and *Field Guide to the Birds of Britain* (£6.95). Lavishly illustrated in colour these books make it easy to identify the birds or plants. Trees and shrubs, for example, are classified by the shape and arrangement of their leaves — something I think has never been done before.

In the flowers volume the plants are shown as they are seen growing, complete with surrounding plants and grasses. In the bird book there is a map which shows the distribution of every one of the 314 species included. There are 585 species of wild flowers and 229 species of trees and shrubs represented.

The books are eight inches wide by six inches deep and thus fit into a large pocket, a lady's handbag or will lie flat on the shelf below the instrument panel of a car. I have not seen books that go into their subject so fully — the birds are shown in flight, courtship and display, searching, hopping on the nest and gathering in groups. Trees are shown with as many as eight illustrations — leaf, flower, berry, seed-pod, fruit and shape in winter or summer, with flowers the shape of leaf, the flowers and the seed-pod are all illustrated.

Alsatian wines represent some of the best value from France. They are fragrant and fruity and I have never had a bad one. Most are sufficiently robust to partner a variety of foods and comparisons of house styles and the wines from specific sites are individualistic.

A big new list from Lay & Wheeler (Covent Street, Colchester) includes 24 Alsace wines, grouped by producers. There is the fine-drawn 1978 Schoenbourg Riesling from Döpfel & Moos for about 25p, which might be paired with the 1979 Schoenbourg Riesling of René Schmidt, a medal-winner from a small but respected grower. (About £4.06 from Ellis. Son & Vidler, 57 Cambridge Street, SW1 and 27-29 White Rock, Hastings, Sussex). The Schoenbourg is the site rising steeply above Riquewihr.

Lay & Wheeler also has some examples of the Kaeferkopf wines from Ammerschwihr, the Kaeferkopf Riesling 1979 costing £3.50. These wines come from Kuehn of Ammerschwihr, whose offices are papered with certificates of gold medals won, significantly, not only at other fairs within France and abroad, but in the sterner arena of the Colmar Poiré aux Vins, against neighbours. Kuehn, against impressive, you might follow the Kaeferkopf Riesling with Kuehn's 1978 Cuvée St Hubert Gewurztraminer at a dinner.

Michel Laugel's wines were fairly recently introduced to Britain but mention has previously been made of their delicious Rosé de Marlenheim.

Drink/Pamela Vandyke Price

## Aristocrats from Alsace

The firm's 1979 Pinot Blanc is good with cold meats, even sausages and spiced cuts and useful to serve with first courses if you have been drinking a variety of foods and it is firm and dry. (£3.75 from Berry Bros & Rudd, 3 St James's Street, SW1.) Trimbach of Ribeauvillé makes aristocratic wines of special appeal: some find them austere but they are impeccable in detail and this firm can make of the Sylvaner, a grape that generally provides a pleasing freshness.

The 1979 Sylvaner costs £3.10, the Riesling named after the firm's founder, the 1976 Cuvée Frédéric Emile, £5.65. These finer 1976s are reaching their prime. (All can be bought from The Malmesbury Wine Club, St Pancras Chambers, Euston Rd, NW1 and the North British Hotel, Princes Street, Edinburgh). Also from the Malmesbury are two wines from Döpfel & Moos, a firm whose wines are usually smooth; their 1976 Riesling, *vendange tardive*, costs £3.70.

The suffix *vendange tardive* implies a wine with more fruitiness than sweetness. The late M. Jean Hugel, whose firm is the main exporter in Alsace wished to offer wines from late-harvested and specially selected grapes; but Hugel's representative in the United States, now again in Britain, Parry de Winton, refused to sell wines with German names. In fact, by 1976 such terms as *beerenauslese* and other German words were prohibited on Alsace labels and, in 1979, the term

*vendange tardive* and certain others were authorized.

Nowadays, an Alsace wine described as grand cru must have attained at least 86° Oechsle — the measurement of the sugar in the must, or unfermented grape juice. A wine described as *vendange tardive* must have attained 108° Oechsle, and one categorized as *selection de grains nobles* (selected choice berries) must be 126° Oechsle. These wines are strong in flavour. They are fruity rather than sweet and should not be compared directly with anything from Germany as the essential differences between Alsace and Germany are emphasized at these top levels of quality.

This type of Alsace wine can be sipped as a special aperitif (do not serve a bone dry light wine with the first course if this is done); kept as a fine conclusion to a meal if fruit and light pastries are served, or even smoked fish. In addition to the Riesling, such special wines are also made from the Gewurztraminer and the Tokay d'Alsace.

The Hugel 1976 Gewurztraminer *vendange tardive* costs about £10.25, the Riesling 1976 *vendange tardive* £11.60 and the firm's 1976 Tokay £11.40, all from Selldorf, Oxford Street, W1. Other outlets: Yondell, 31 Stricklandgate, Kendal, Cumbria; Vintage Wines, 116 Derby Rd, Nottingham; Lay & Wheeler have two grains nobles, also from Hugel, for those who want delicate fruitiness. The 1976 Gewurztraminer costs £14.80 and the 1976 Riesling £16.90.



# Can the new Mermaid really manage without Bernard Miles?

by Alan Hamilton

Lord Miles, better known as Long John Silver or just plain Bernard, fought his way through an undergrowth of cables, scaffolding and plaster dust to demonstrate the view of Bankside power station from the new riverside restaurant of his beloved Mermaid Theatre.

"They don't really need me any more; I've drawn up the programme for the next seven years," he shouted over the din of last-minute construction. "I could leave this place tomorrow and it would run itself. But I don't suppose I shall."

Tomorrow night, after a closure of nearly three years for a major £2.5 million reconstruction, the enlarged and greatly improved Mermaid, the only new theatre in the City of London for nearly 300 years, reopens its doors with a charity performance called *Hidden Talents*. In it stage celebrities will perform feats they were never suspected of being capable of, something Lord Miles has been doing ever since he opened the first Mermaid in his back garden in St John's Wood in 1950.

It has been a clever reconstruction in more ways than the purely architectural. At the suggestion of the late Anthony Crosland, then environment secretary, Miles acquired himself a greatly sought-after office development permit, which he then gave to a large City company on condition that they rebuilt his theatre while they threw up their offices around it.

The result is that the original building, a former warehouse of

1831 vintage, has been retained, its walls squeezed out to accommodate an extra 110 seats, but it has been completely enveloped in a new structure of restaurants, dressing rooms, offices and extra stage space, which provides an added layer of insulation against exterior sound.

Lord Miles is delighted with the theatre in business while surrounded by builders, but that proved impossible. The three-year hiatus has given Lord Miles a respite from the project that has occupied one third of his 73 years. He has read avidly (which explains how he has seven years of productions mapped out), escaped more often with his wife to their Yorkshire cottage, and has returned to his basic trade of being a stand-up comedian.

He has done cabaret at the Dorchester, and on one of the last voyages of the Ark Royal; he has been a friend of the Navy ever since his 1943 film role in *In Which We Serve*. "It's not always the same act, of course; I'll give an all-male audience at sea something a good deal stronger than I'll do for a business convention in Park Lane."

In 20 years at the Mermaid he took only five roles himself. Despite his intentions of partial retirement he will be on stage there again at Christmas playing for the fifteenth time in

*Treasure Island*, aided by his trusty green parrot Jack Sprat, which resides noisily in an upstairs office.

Day to day running of the reopened theatre will be largely in the hands of his general manager, Ann Rawsthorne. "I intend to retire more and more into the background and become a god-father figure," says Miles, the Buckinghamshire burr not entirely polished away by years on the stage.

He and his wife retain immense enthusiasm for the Mermaid's children's theatre, the Molecule Club, which aims to reach the wonders of science and nature through drama. Like many elderly men, Miles has discovered the pleasures of reading and learning, and his bedside table is never without some children's book of knowledge. "I want to relearn my elementary education all over again."

For an artistic man, he has a love of learning about practical things, perhaps stemming from his first job as a stage carpenter. "I've watched many an operation; surgery is sheer carpentry, you know."

Miles's critics would say that his love of the new does not extend to his choice of productions on the Mermaid stage, and that he has been unadventurous. "Rubbish," he says. "I've rescued Shaw from the doldrums when no one else was doing him, and did 18 productions. We've done six Jacobean, five American, three Irish, three Russian...."



Lord Miles: new boards to tread at Puddle Dock.

"The unadventurous companies are the National and the Royal Shakespeare; they are the ones that stick to the safe old repertoire."

For the official reopening on July 7, Miles has chosen a revival of *Eastward Ho!*, a riotous and vulgar Jacobean comedy of 1605 last performed at the Mermaid in 1962, when the late Kenneth Tynan labelled it the finest comedy outside Shakespeare. It is appropriately set in the environs of Blackfriars, and Miles has surreptitiously slipped an additional reference to Puddle Dock into the text.

Creating the Mermaid has not made Lord Miles a rich man. In its early years he survived on a diet of advertisements for Macaroni and Jacob's biscuits. The new theatre will still depend heavily on Arts Council and City Corporation money for survival. The transfer

of 16 productions to the West End has helped in the past; there will have to be more.

It is unlikely that the Mermaid will continue to be a Miles family business after he goes. His daughter Sally occasionally helps to direct the children's theatre, and one of his nine grandchildren serves behind the bar, but there is no obvious heir-apparent to head the business when the godfather finally bows out.

Not that that is likely to happen for a long time yet. "There is so much I want to do, especially with the children's theatre. I want to expand it into linguistics, history, economic geography. We have neglected education, you know; ever since we invented the Industrial Revolution and then rested on our laurels."

There is little danger of the inventor of the Mermaid Theatre making the same mistake.

# The nightmare haunting the wets

Geoffrey Smith

Mr Peter Walker's New York speech on Monday was seen as another example of a Cabinet minister stepping out of line. Here was another leading wet deliberately risking the Prime Minister's wrath by issuing a public warning to his colleagues not to rely excessively on monetarist nostrums.

"Our basic political and economic approach should be free of any doctrinaire approach. It should not be based upon the works and intellects, no matter how considerable, of any one group of economists be they of the London, Harvard, Cambridge, Chicago or any other school." Not perhaps the most welcome reading at the Thatcher breakfast table. But how much does she need to worry? How deep are the Cabinet divisions?

That they are serious is beyond dispute. This is the most divided Conservative administration within memory. But are the differences so fundamental as to make real cooperation over any length of time virtually impossible? What is the cause of such tension in the traditionally cohesive Conservative ranks?

One possibility is that it is essentially a matter of personalities. Mrs Thatcher undoubtedly has some difficulties as a woman at the head of an otherwise male Cabinet. She became Prime Minister without the senior ministerial experience or record of achievement to compel the respect of her colleagues. She had not been the majority choice for the leadership. Indeed, in a *Pursuit of Power* television programme recently, Mr St John-Stevens pointed out that she was backed by only two members of the then Shadow Cabinet—himself and Sir Keith Joseph.

A few years later Mr St John-Stevens and Sir Angus Maude were the first two ministers whom she sacked from her Cabinet, which might be considered a somewhat eccentric application of the principle: first in, first

of the main tenets of monetarism and the policies associated with it. They agree that the money supply needs to be controlled. They would ideally like to see public expenditure take a smaller share of the national income. Most favour an incomes policy, but they recognize that the present Government in present conditions could not have much more of one than it has.

It is not therefore monetarism as such that affronts the wets. "If I may make my own position on monetarism plain," said Mr St John-Stevens in his television discussion, "I don't reject it in the sense of saving there's nothing in it." The point of departure comes when the policies applied in the name of monetarism clash with the principles of another Tory tradition: Conservative paternalism.

The essence of Conservative paternalism is a concern for the social well-being of all sections of the community. It is a tradition that stretches back at least to Shaftesbury and the Factory Acts. It also has a particular political relevance in modern times.

The Conservatives' survival as one of the two principal parties throughout the twentieth century is one of the curiosities of British politics. It was not bound to happen. Look at the Conservative parties of Scandinavia. Their strength is now increasing; but for years they have been regarded as outside the mainstream, the party with which it is dangerous for others to associate too closely because they are seen so much as the spokesmen for a minority interest.

They have served in non-socialist coalitions; but up to now it has been taken for granted that they could not lead such governments, even when they have had the person most qualified to be prime minister.

This is the nightmare of the British Tory paternalists:

# Second-raters who win the weighting game

Sportview



Henry Armstrong, the treble championship holder, after defeating Ernie Roderick in London in 1939.

When, last month, Maurice Hope lost his light-middleweight boxing championship to Wilfred Benitez, the sports scribes were quick to point out that the new champion was the first boxer since the glorious Henry Armstrong to have held a world title at three different weights. Last week, the claim was made that Alexis Arguello's victory over Jim Watt, gave him, too, three championships at separate weights.

Quite apart from being an insult to the memory of Armstrong, who during 1938 and 1939 held his three titles at the same time, whereas Benitez and Arguello won theirs successively, the claim is highly misleading, and it confers spurious respectability on the shabby and devalued state of boxing today.

The fact is that neither Benitez nor Arguello was ever the undisputed champion at any weight. The schism between the World Boxing Council and the World Boxing Association has resulted in each body having its own world champion, and only rarely do the two title-holders meet to decide who is supreme in that weight division. Indeed, at present, only Marvin Hagler, in the middleweight division, is recognized as champion by both the WBC and WBA. The most that can be said for Benitez and Arguello is that they have held half a championship, or one version of it, at three different weights. In contrast, there was never any

argument about the titles held by Henry Armstrong.

That is not the only reason for the refusal of the purist boxing enthusiast to accept the claims made on behalf of Benitez and Arguello. There has been, over the past 20 years, an absurd proliferation of weight divisions. Whereas up to the 1950s only eight weights were recognized (heavy, light-heavy, middle, welter, light, feather, bantam and fly), the WBA now has rankings lists for 14, and the WBC 15 (they have invented a "cruiser-weight" division for heavyweights who are not very heavy). The boxing bodies have created the new weights by the simple expedient of more or less splitting the difference between the traditional classes.

Now, between featherweight and lightweight, which are only nine pounds apart in any event, there is a junior lightweight division (or, as the WBC calls it, super featherweight) at four pounds heavier than the nine stone featherweight limit. Even more absurdly, they have managed to carve out a junior bantamweight class within the six pounds between fly and bantam.

The result has been, inevitably, that some of the so-called world title holders are second-rate fighters who compete in the phoney divisions because they were not good enough in the real ones. If they discover that

someone can beat them at their normal weight it is an easy matter to eat steak and chips, or spend a few hours in the sauna, and presto, they can fight in a new division and have a better chance of a title.

Indeed, the whole exercise can be seen as a cynical ploy by the boxing entrepreneurs to increase their financial rewards by staging more fights with the "world title" label.

Benitez himself took the easy road. Finding himself in the same division as Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns, two excellent fighters, the WBC and WBA welterweight champions respectively, he moved up to light-middle where he comfortably beat Maurice Hope for the title. His "champion" tag convinces no one. Leonard and Hearns would both beat him easily (and Leonard has already done so).

When Henry Armstrong won his titles, there were only eight weight divisions; and he was champion of three of them, spanning 21 pounds in weight. There are now 29 possible world titles, and Benitez has held three of those, the difference in weights being 14 pounds. Arguello's three championships have taken him through a spread of only nine pounds. Even to suggest that Benitez and Arguello have emulated the feats of "Homicide Hank" Armstrong does boxing a great disservice.

Marcel Berlins



Mr Walker: Tory policies must not divide society.

out. But it should also be a warning against any attempt to divide the Cabinet neatly into Mrs Thatcher's personal supporters and critics.

Another explanation is that the Cabinet is split by the conflict over monetarism. There is more truth in this, as Mr Walker's speech confirms, but it is still not the whole truth. There are certainly two distinct philosophical strands in the modern Conservative Party, both of which are represented in the present Cabinet.

In one group are the heirs of nineteenth century economic liberalism. In the other are those who believe in the Tory tradition of balance, that it is the party's historic function to correct any fashionable trend before it goes too far.

So the economic liberals, such as Mrs Thatcher, Sir Keith Joseph, Sir Geoffrey Howe and Mr John Nott, are devotees of monetarism as the doctrine which seeks to apply the principles of the free market economy in modern conditions. The balancers, most notably Mr Walker, Mr Prior, Sir Ian Gilmour and Mr St John-Stevens—so long as he sat around the Cabinet table—are wary of putting too much faith in any economic creed.

Yet this distinction is not a sufficient explanation of what splits the Cabinet. If the balancers were simply concerned to swing the pendulum back towards the middle they would probably favour a further dose of monetarist policies. Collectivism has been the fashionable trend throughout nearly all the postwar years, and monetarism has been implemented, only partially and for a relatively short time, as a corrective. Its hold upon British policy-makers, if one goes beyond the select few around the Cabinet table, is no more than tenuous.

The Cabinet wets are not opposed in principle to some

that the Conservative Party might come to be seen as the representatives of a privileged minority, the voice of wealth, the spokesmen of the bosses. There have been times when the nightmare has seemed uncomfortably close to reality.

The memory of the Depression between the wars, over which the Conservatives presided for most of the time, could easily have reduced the party to a limited role in the postwar years. The Rab Butler facelift after 1945 was a deliberate exercise to preserve the Conservatives from that fate.

The danger was there again after the Heath Government's struggle with the miners, but the subsequent conduct of the unions has brought a good deal of sympathy for any administration that seeks to stand up to them. Now the wets in and outside the Cabinet fear that some of the policies and, even more, the rhetoric of the present Government could raise the spectre once again.

They fear the social effects of unemployment, the threat to stability. They concentrate, as Tory paternalists have always done, on the need for a sense of national unity. "We must pursue policies," said Mr Walker in New York, "that do not create a divisive society between the employed and the unemployed."

What splits the Cabinet is not principally therefore a dispute over economics. It is over the social consequences of economic policies. To ask the Cabinet wets for an alternative economic strategy is to mistake the nature of the argument. Most are not economists. The Treasury team maintain that they are pursuing the only course to a sound economy, which is stability in the long run. To which the wets reply: "Look at the warning signs. Don't charge on regardless."

Some 50,000 pupils began taking their Oxford and Cambridge board GCE examinations this week. They are the last batch of more than one million pupils throughout the country who have been sitting O and A level examinations this summer. One in every three can expect to fail. The results, more crucial than ever this year when jobs are so scarce and university places harder to come by, will be announced in August; marking has already begun.

Every year, the eight GCE boards get thousands of queries from distraught parents and incredulous schools about how Andrew could possibly have done so badly in physics when he was top of his class at school, or why Susan had failed French when the board had agreed to make allowance for the fact that she had been ill for the two weeks before the examination and therefore unable to revise.

Every year too, there are reports in the press about examiners, usually drunk, having been seen in trains or in cafes distractedly marking examination scripts. There are complaints that the mathematics paper taken by one child was much harder than the paper set by another board, or that the examiners for a particular subject were unduly tough. And there is even the occasional suggestion that the Government has instructed the exam boards to fail candidates in order that more will stay on to retake their examinations and thereby keep the unemployment figures down.

Who are the examiners? How is the marking done? Are some subjects "easier" than others? Do certain boards set more difficult papers or have tougher examiners? What allowances are made for special circumstances like illness or bereave-

ment? Are a fixed proportion of candidates failed each year, or is allowance made for the possibility that the overall quality in a particular subject may be better one year than another?

Last year, half the 500 candidates taking the Oxford and Cambridge board's Greek O level examination were awarded a grade A; only 6 per cent of the same board's 600 design and technology O level candidates obtained a grade A. Even in the more commonly taken subjects, the difference in the proportions getting certain grades is marked. In French, for example, 20 per cent of the Oxford and Cambridge board candidates got a grade A, compared with only 12 per cent in chemistry.

Grades in each subject are supposed to be comparable, so that one should be able to say that a candidate with a grade A in Latin, say, had achieved the same standard of performance as another with the same grade in, say, drama. However, as all boards themselves are the first to admit, marking and grading is not an exact science, and subjective judgments inevitably come more into play when marking a subject like English literature or art than in pure mathematics.

The comparability of standards within the same subject but across different boards is easier to monitor. Yet apparently surprising differences still occur. According to confidential statistics for 1979, for example, (the latest year for which figures are available), 26 per cent of the Oxford, and Cambridge board's A level candidates in mathematics (pure and applied) were awarded a grade A, compared with 5 per cent of the Associated Examining Board (AEB), and 12 per cent for the Joint Matriculation Board. In history, 13 per cent of can-

# Putting school examiners to the test

by Diana Geddes

Education Correspondent

Candidates with the Oxford and Cambridge board were awarded a grade A, compared with 3 per cent with the AEB, and 9 per cent with the JMB.

The results of regular comparability studies suggest that that kind of discrepancy is not a question of one board being more lenient than another, but is rather a reflection of the quality of the candidates. The same explanation is given for the discrepancies in grading between subjects. The Oxford and Cambridge board, the smallest of the GCE boards, the majority of whose clients are the top boys' public schools, has an unusually high proportion of talented pupils.

Guidelines for grading at A level have been laid down by the Schools Council. Those suggest that the top 10 per cent of candidates should be awarded a grade A, 15 per cent B, 10 per cent C, 15 per cent D and 20 per cent E, giving an overall pass rate of 70 per cent.

There are no similar guidelines for O level, but taking all candidates in all subjects, it is expected that about 10 per cent will get a grade A, 25 per cent grade B, and 25-30 per cent grade C, the former cut-off point for a pass, giving an overall "pass" rate of 60-65

per cent. Although the pass-fail distinction in O level was abolished a few years ago, it is still widely used by schools, employers and pupils.

Each board has its own examiners, usually school teachers with a degree and at least two years' teaching experience; but also college lecturers and a surprisingly large number of university teachers, including some distinguished professors. Most of the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level examiners are university teachers; for example, Mr Douglas Gray, Tolkien professor of English at Oxford, is an examiner for the board, for example.

The payment is meagre, and most examiners, particularly in the universities, do it in part in order to keep in touch with what is going on in schools. The Oxford and Cambridge board's fees, for example, range from £40 for a relatively easy-mark script like O level mathematics to £132 for an A level English script, plus a basic fee of £10 for having to read the set books. Each examiner is given about 300 O level scripts or 150-200 A level scripts; it is expected that an experienced examiner will be able to mark around six O level scripts per hour, and three to four A level scripts per hour. However, there are no

guidelines as to how long they should take, or when they should stop, from which the schools save that it should never be in a public place.

It would be impossible to check on how each examiner does his work; he is simply trusted to do it conscientiously. However, there is a refined and extensive check on the marking policies of each examiner so that any tendencies to over-lenience or over-severity can be detected and allowance made. Occasionally, they are so out of step with their fellow examiners, or so erratic in their marking that they have to be dismissed and their papers remarked.

Those raw marks are then fed into a computer to produce a distribution of marks for each subject, from which the senior examiners can fix the cut-off point for the various grades, taking into account as far as possible previous years' results, the difficulty of the paper compared with other years, and any indications of change in the quality of the candidates themselves.

The raw marks do not signify very much by themselves. Last year, for example, the pass mark out of 100 for the Oxford and Cambridge board's A level examinations ranged from 31 for mathematics (pure and applied) to 50 for art, while in history anyone achieving a score of 56 or more was awarded a grade A.

The final stage of the marking process is the award of grades to the individual candidates, and it is at this stage that any special circumstances are taken into consideration. These may range from claims that the candidate was ill, or that he had a bad day of the examination, or that there was a pneumatic drill at work outside the examination hall, to serious personal trage-

dies like, in one case, a pupil's father having murdered his mother a few days before his examination.

In such special cases, boards take advice from schools as to what grade a candidate might have been expected to get in normal circumstances. They usually also ask the views of two other candidates who would have been expected to achieve the same grade so that the board can check that the school is not being over-optimistic about its pupils' chances of success. But in the end, it is up to the subjective judgment of each board to decide how much allowance to make, and practices differ.

The Oxford and Cambridge board, for example, said that it would make allowance for candidates whose physics teacher had dropped dead two months before the examination, whereas the JMB was not sure that any allowance should be given on the ground that those candidates may still have been better taught than pupils in a school which had no qualified physics teacher at all.

Likewise, in the case of a candidate who had had prolonged sickness during the year preceding the examination, the JMB pointed out that he may still have been better off than a child from a deprived home.

Every year, a handful of schools discover they have prepared their pupils for the wrong set books. If there is sufficient time before the examinations, some boards will prepare a special examination paper for those candidates; others may assess candidates on the work they have done. But if the set book covers too important a part of the syllabus, pupils sometimes have to miss the examination altogether and resit it in the autumn.











Tennis

# Top players round the world fall flat

By Rex Bellamy  
Tennis Correspondent

The two singles events in the Wimbledon championships were the most disappointing of the tournament, only six men and 11 women came through the first round. The protection of a seed to the quarter-finals, the computer programmers of the players' associations, are particularly disappointing.

Genie Player started before the championships began. John-Luis Clerc and Balazs Taroczy yesterday extended to nine the number of men's seeds beaten in the first five days. Dianne Fromholtz extended to five the number of women's seeds. John McEnroe is the only seed left in the bottom half of the men's draw and should play Bjorn Borg or Jimmy Connors in the final, as he has always been expected. The eight leading women's seeds are still intact.

The modern seeding system may seem dull but it has given us some fun and has had no effect whatever on the leading contenders. Most of the superficial surprises concern the downfall of players whose grass-court records are modest. They are fine players. But they came to Wimbledon as if drafted into a poker game with only a few aces of the rules. They were dealt good hands but did not know how to play them.

Take, for example, Paul Krompholtz, who over Clerc and Stan Smith's win over Taroczy. Krompholtz, 26, has reached the fourth round for the first time in seven Wimbledon tournaments. He is a tennis genius but he is Australian, which means that he gives himself a chance against anyone and knows how to play on grass. When you're brought up on grass, you read the game better. He certainly read it better than Clerc, though in what respect? He beat Clerc, incidentally, by hitting back a year ago, drew blanks with a series of doctors, and was considering retirement when he discovered a osteoporosis with the right touch.

The fact that Smith was giving Taroczy more than seven years was largely irrelevant, especially as the match lasted only three hours. Smith played his first Wimbledon in 1965, runner-up in 1971, champion in 1972, and knows how to play his cards. By 1973, he was a professional, and he has been a professional ever since. He is a tennis genius, and he is Australian, which means that he gives himself a chance against anyone and knows how to play on grass. When you're brought up on grass, you read the game better. He certainly read it better than Clerc, though in what respect? He beat Clerc, incidentally, by hitting back a year ago, drew blanks with a series of doctors, and was considering retirement when he discovered a osteoporosis with the right touch.

Other Australian winners were John Fitzgerald and Rod Fawley, who must play each other. Fawley won in straight sets against the bumpy Carlos Kirmayr, who had beaten Rocco Tanassi and was probably saving the memory. Fitzgerald, 20, beat a Swedish qualifier, Mats Wilander, 26. We must remember that the Swedish Kid, because he comes from a tennis farming station about 400 miles west of Adelaide, has an odd habit of rubbing the ball on his shirt before service, like some shrill, trying to remain sane. He has a heavy grass-court game, though Wilander did not need to play it. He was good to see many Australians about—quite like the old days. Among them was the 12th seed, Peter McNamara, who had a strange 0-1, 0-6, 7-5 win over Andrew Pattison.

For two, McNamara was a surprise. He was a tennis genius, but he is Australian, which means that he gives himself a chance against anyone and knows how to play on grass. When you're brought up on grass, you read the game better. He certainly read it better than Clerc, though in what respect? He beat Clerc, incidentally, by hitting back a year ago, drew blanks with a series of doctors, and was considering retirement when he discovered a osteoporosis with the right touch.

Wilander is the most promising of the post-Borg generation and, in terms of technique and character, has much in common with the champion. The most obvious difference is that Wilander goes to the net with all the confidence of a cavalry charging cannon. He would not do it all but for the fact that somebody told him it was the done thing to Wimbledon.

Rolf Gehring of Dusseldorf, who was Borg's backstopper in a weak angle, played two superb sets against Borg, whom he beat in Brussels three months ago. The difference between them was summed up at the end of the second set. Gehring was serving at 3-5 and 30-15. Borg was serving at 4-5 and 30-15. Borg won three consecutive points for the set and that told both men all they needed to know.

Joanna Durie, who had an operation on her back last November, controlled the second round by winning in straight sets against Wendy White, Anne Hobbs won an even tougher match with Mary Lou Piatek to earn a centre court clash with the Australian and French champion, Hans Mandlitzky. Nor can we ignore Stan Leo's exciting challenge to Tracy Austin, who was the Russian's tremendous cliff-hanger with Nina Bohm. On the whole, it was a tolerably interesting day's tennis.

## Miss Barker back to earth

By Geoffrey Green

After her dramatic victory of the day before, Miss Barker, well for Sue Barker on the centre court. She began against the tall American Stacy Nagelsen as if she was living another life.

A thoroughly efficient at times even dazzling—opening set saw her sweep to 6-2 as her opponent cut a frustrated figure. Barker was virtually swept off court by Miss Barker's returns down each wing. With a few breaks of service out of them, Barker's performance—the opening set was over in 21 minutes.

But a change of mood and pattern was to follow. Miss Nagelsen, at last taking command of her own service, began to attack and take the match at 2-6, 6-2, 6-3. Conversely, Miss Barker's game, threaded with unforced errors, now fell apart. She had flattered only to deceive and her efforts sadly into one and out the other as she took the wrong direction on the lonely way back home. Once up amidst the stars she seemed asleep on the wind.

## Last chance for jet-setter to take off

By Clive White

On a day when the memory of a tennis spectacular of the centre court on Monday seemed an absurd aberration, the shivering hundreds on court No 2 had their hearts raised by a match of glowing elements between Gerulaitis and a fellow American, Victor Amaya.

If their tanned limbs seemed slightly incongruous in the conditions and a long way from home, the players glowed with a warmth that lasted three hours while under constant threat of rain before Gerulaitis finally, doused his opponent's flame with a victory by 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

Amaya is the second awkward customer that Gerulaitis has dealt with in these championships. In the second round he defeated another heavy bombardier, Kevin Curren, the comfortable winner of the last Backham tournament, this summer.

It seems a long time since Gerulaitis featured in the modern era's definitive tennis match with

Bjorn Borg. The riches that were predicted for him in 1977 have been his. From No 3 seed in 1978 he is now on the brink of oblivion at No 16. It seems he has reached his plateau, a state of acceptance of the imperfections that color his game. This year's 27th—could be the final chance for the jet setter to finally take off.

Against the dour-faced Amaya he showed determination and nerve at all the right moments. As when he served himself a trio of aces to level the match at two sets all and then, serving to stay in it, a opponent's flame with a victory by 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

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had instructed him to play on. When he lost the first game of the second set he pulled out control and he frequently did in tennis players. He overplayed his welcome during the changeover and despite repeated requests from the umpire continued to play. Patience must be a virtue of umpires. Later, though, he received a verbal warning for throwing his racket.

Gerulaitis got the break he deserved in the fifth game, when he ran out with the set. The third set went to Amaya and the fourth the big man displayed a quality that was missing on the other side of the net. When Gerulaitis service was called out and the New Yorker protested the largest man on the tennis circuit walked away the time by serving his 16 set bulk out along the baseline like a bronco, leaving down for the night. When the referee was upheld, he received Gerulaitis's next service standing on his knees.

### Men's singles

Third Round

McNAMARA (AUS) beat A. PATTERSON (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
FITZGERALD (AUS) beat R. FAWLEY (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
DURIE (AUS) beat W. WHITE (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
HOBBS (AUS) beat M. PIATEK (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
LEO (AUS) beat T. AUSTIN (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
BOHM (AUS) beat N. BOHM (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
AMAYA (AUS) beat V. AMAYA (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
CURREN (AUS) beat K. CURREN (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
GERULAITIS (AUS) beat V. AMAYA (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
AMAYA (AUS) beat V. AMAYA (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.

### Women's singles

Third Round

MANDELKOVIC (CRO) beat M. MANDELKOVIC (CRO) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
LLOYD (GB) beat M. LLOYD (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
MARTIN (GB) beat M. MARTIN (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
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### Men's doubles

First Round

McNAMARA (AUS) and FITZGERALD (AUS) beat PATTERSON (GB) and FAWLEY (GB) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
DURIE (AUS) and HOBBS (AUS) beat PIATEK (AUS) and AUSTIN (AUS) 6-4, 6-3, 6-2.  
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### Boxing

## Leonard, king of two worlds, wants to lift Hagler's crown

Houston, June 26.—No sooner had the two big events at the Astrodome ended last night than a "war of words" between Sugar Ray Leonard and Thomas Hearns began. After losing to Hearns in a royal bout at the U.S. Olympic stadium, Leonard, of the Dominican Republic, respectively, Leonard and Hearns took verbal shots at each other as they looked to a "unified" welterweight title fight in September.

Leonard looked even further ahead. After knocking Kalule into round nine to capture the World Boxing Association (WBA) lightweight title, he said he plans to seek a third world title against the middleweight Marvin Hagler. Leonard is already the World Boxing Council (WBC) welterweight champion.

"My dream fight is Marvin Hagler," Leonard, unmarked by Kalule, whom he floored with thunderous rights in a crowd of 30,000 had seen Hearns score his 31st win in a row when he stopped Baez two minutes 10 seconds into round four. He said: "I can't wait until September." Leonard said "I hope someday they take a medical autopsy of Hearns. If they do, they'll find there are no brains. He's a great physical specimen but he has no brains."

Kalule, who had never been knocked down in 36 bouts, was floored by two tremendous right crosses to the head. He struggled to his feet at the count of eight. But the referee Carlos Berriel, of Panama, after surveying the Ugandan's condition as he leaned against the ropes, signalled the American away to signify that the

### Hockey

## Australia tame England's toothless Lions

By Sydney Friskin  
England XI, Australia XI  
The summer hockey carnival moved yesterday to Chalfont St Peter where the Australians defeated England XI 3-0. The England side was drawn mainly from the World Cup squad, but a few familiar faces were missing, including the captain, Norman Hughes.

It was a tough, unrelenting match in which no goals were scored until the 24th minute of the second half. The Australians, though they fielded a stronger side than on the previous day, were unable to achieve their usual fluency on a ground that proved a little too narrow for their liking. The Lions excelled in defence where Durbie was outstanding, but there was a distinct lack of teeth in an attack, which was not sufficiently constructive to trouble the Australians. It was left to Kerly, brought in as a substitute to score almost on his own after the Australians had taken a 3-0 lead.

The Australians made most of the attacking in the first half but Hurst's soundness in goal denied them a goal. The Lions' policy was to shut the Australians out, but persistence told in the end with Kerly converting a short corner, Thorpe scoring off a pass from Charlesworth and Francis driving home a powerful shot from the top of the circle. Then Kerly scored the consolation goal for Lions.

Australian XI: N. Smeaton; M. Nollis; I. Irvine; N. King; M. W. Thomson; P. R. Hargrave; D. French. England XI: R. Hurst; D. Durbie; M. Smeaton; P. R. Hargrave; D. French; M. Nollis; I. Irvine; N. King; M. W. Thomson; P. R. Hargrave; D. French.

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### Football

## Millichip is favourite for chairmanship of FA

By Norman Fox  
Football Correspondent  
Sir Millichip, 66-year-old solicitor and chairman of West Bromwich Albion, is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association. The Football Association is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association. The Football Association is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association.

Whereas in 1976 Sir Harold was supposed to have a lack of mobility, today he is a robust, energetic man. He is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association. The Football Association is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association.

There is nothing new about the Football Association's search for a new chairman. Relations with the Football League before Sir Harold's arrival were at their lowest. The Football Association is today favourite to become chairman of the Football Association.

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### Cycling

## Tour de France takes a surprising new twist

From John Woodcock  
Nice, June 26  
An unexpectedly emphatic victory by the TI-Raleigh-Creda squad in a 25-mile team time trial, the second of two stages here today, has thrown the Tour de France into a new twist.

The young Belgian who finished third in yesterday's prologue, the young Belgian who finished third in yesterday's prologue, the young Belgian who finished third in yesterday's prologue.

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also provided a surprise result. The winner, who surprised a leading group of 70 riders, was Freddy Maertens of Belgium, who has done little of note since winning the world championship in 1976.

This opening stage was followed by a 40-mile long breakaway by Hinault, his young team, and a French rival, Jean-Rene Bernaudeau. This trio had moved more than one minute clear of the main group, which all three were involved in successive crashes on wet roads shortly before the 100-mile mark.

RESULTS: First stage: 1. P. Maertens (Belgium), 2. J. Hinault (France), 3. J. Bernaudeau (France), 4. J. Hinault (France), 5. J. Bernaudeau (France), 6. J. Hinault (France), 7. J. Bernaudeau (France), 8. J. Hinault (France), 9. J. Bernaudeau (France), 10. J. Hinault (France).



Ill at ease: McEnroe ponders his next move.

## Tavaré the backbone of Kent's victory

By Alan Ross

THE OVAL: Kent beat Warwickshire by 14 runs.

It is a far cry from Canterbury to the Oval and the only improvement yesterday was that it was not raining, which at Canterbury it still was. The dash from Kent had left a few players straggling on the motorway and it was noon on the third day under low, black clouds before the 50-over quarter-final began.

The light was consistently awful as Kent, put in to bat and sent confidently on their way by Woolmer, did well to reach 133. Tavaré, looking a vastly more aggressive batsman than his first three-day self, held the innings together with a patient 76.

It proved to be the winning innings in a frequently fluctuating match. Warwickshire, though, at the last unable to capitalize on a position of great advantage with time as well as wickets in hand. Their last eight wickets went down, almost assembled, for 46, leaving Kent surprised winners by 14 runs.

It was difficult to tell, early on, whether batting or bowling was the more disappointing business. Woolmer, however, looked in good shape, composed, and fluent, though it was not clear whether the line that cost him his wicket, Johnson soon left to a catch at slip and Cowdrey was bowled without scoring.

Tavaré and Asif kept Kent trundling along at just over three runs an over. The bowling was fast, medium and might well have been calculated by computer. Asif went out to Willis at 56, after which it was good to have a batsman tucked into his sweater like a busy little hen, score some runs. He was progressing well when the wicket of Willis was lost. Tavaré, however, looked in good shape, composed, and fluent, though it was not clear whether the line that cost him his wicket, Johnson soon left to a catch at slip and Cowdrey was bowled without scoring.

get away. Lloyd's skyline batting gloves were a welcome splash of colour.

The left-handed Woolmer, though, seemed to have a good idea of the rate of no more than a single an over, with half Warwickshire's overs used, the total was 61. The advent of Underwood, however, was a welcome sight. Woolmer and bringing in Hampshire. Hampshire, sweeping at nearly every ball from Underwood, connected frequently enough for 50 to come up in the next eight overs.

Lloyd, too, began to find the gaps and an innings that was well on its way to being a victory. However, as Hampshire began to add the late cut and off-drive to his repertoire, Lloyd's batting gloves were a welcome splash of colour.

Kallis, on whom much now depended, was in too great a hurry to start. He was caught twice and run out in his first over. He sided Dilly gently to mid-off in his second, a momentous leg-side stroke at the same score and Warwickshire had lost four wickets for 24.

Nevertheless, with five overs left, they were only one run adrift of Kent at that stage. Tavaré looked promising, but when he was caught by a Hampshire batsman, Kent's victory was sealed.

Warwickshire had no more real guns to fire and the test went quietly.

RESULTS: Kent v Warwickshire. Kent 133 (10 overs), Warwickshire 119 (10 overs). Kent won by 14 runs.

## Somerset and Surrey wary of home benefits

By John Woodcock

Cricket Correspondent

With three of the four Benson and Hedges quarter-final matches having been won by the away side, one has to be careful what one says about the benefits of being away. At the moment, Somerset and Surrey have been the winners in the quarter-finals. Somerset have been the winners in the quarter-finals. Somerset have been the winners in the quarter-finals.

Of this week's away wins, by Surrey and Leicestershire, Surrey at Trent Bridge was the more convincing. At Trent Bridge, Leicestershire had all the advantages that were going and made heavy weather of capitalizing on them. I doubt whether they have won the game to beat Surrey—unless Gower or Davison should play a match-winning innings. Leicestershire won the quarter-final in 1972 and 1975, besides reaching the final in 1974; Surrey won it in 1974 and were finalists in 1975.

Especially now that Rose seems to be taking the "old" view of the strangeness of wearing spectacles, I would expect Somerset to be just too strong for Kent. In the nine years of the Benson and Hedges the two sides have met three times. Of Somerset's two victories the second came earlier this season in one of the round matches. Since then, with a depleted side, Kent have surprised Somerset at Bath. Somerset, however, has a few years back. Kent will not fall for lack of nerve.

Semi-final draw  
Surrey v Leicestershire (Oval)  
Somerset v Kent (Taunton)  
Matches to be played on Wednesday, July 8.

## Second XI competition

RESULTS: Somerset v Surrey, 119-133 (10 overs). Somerset won by 14 runs. Leicestershire v Kent, 119-133 (10 overs). Leicestershire won by 14 runs. Somerset v Surrey, 119-133 (10 overs). Somerset won by 14 runs. Leicestershire v Kent, 119-133 (10 overs). Leicestershire won by 14 runs.

## Today's cricket

11.00 to 5.30 (approx.)  
Surrey v Leicestershire (Oval)  
Somerset v Kent (Taunton)  
Matches to be played on Wednesday, July 8.



Racing

# Shergar stands alone and Hern's colt is a cut above the rest

From an Irish Racing Correspondent  
Dublin, June 26

Shergar who was bred by his owner, the Aga Khan, within a few hundred yards of the Curragh racetrack, returns to the land of his birth with an unbeatable chance of adding the Irish Sweepstakes Derby first prize of £117,075 to his earnings so far.

In three starts this year, Shergar has recorded double-figure winning margins every time and that is certainly a record unmatched by any classic colt this century. At Epsom he has done it twice, won long way from home and at Waterbury he has ridden him out to the line, his margin of success over the field was 10 lengths. Shergar, who would have exceeded even the record 10 lengths officially given by the judges.

Clint of Gold could have taken Shergar on again here but Ian Balding has wisely decided to go for the substance of the Grand Prix de Paris rather than the shadow of the doubly valuable Sweepstakes Derby. There is, however, nearly £20,000 in the Irish Sweepstakes Derby and these valuable prize prizes have served to entice a higher foreign challenge than one would have expected to see in the presence of Shergar. There are three other English runners, Baz Bombast, Cut Above and Kidding.

Baz Bombast, who was third to Bustini in the King Edward VII Stakes at Royal Ascot, ranks as the outsider of the trio. However, this was a race that exercised its own

particular influence on the Sweepstakes Derby in that it brought about the suspension for six days of Walter Swinburn.

The Hern stable after a spell in the doldrums, has come strongly back to form and Cut Above, a three-year-old winner from Ridgefield at Ascot, is guaranteed to make a good showing today. Kidding sustained his only defeat so far this year when outpaced by Shergar at Sandown Park in the spring. He advertised the winner's merits by the ease with which he landed the Dee Stakes at Chester, and subsequently, when tackling one-and-a-half miles for the first time, achieved a narrow success at Milan in the Gran Premio d'Italia.

To sum up, this could be an another "Edgemoor" case with Shergar first and the rest nowhere. Piggott is never inclined to win races by excessive margins, but perhaps he will cut loose for once.

Splendid isolation: Shergar supreme at Epsom.

# English pair to scoop French pool twice

From Desmond Stoneham  
French Racing Correspondent  
Paris, June 26

English trained horses should win the two principal races at Longchamp on Sunday. John Marthas has a first-class chance of taking the Grand Prix de Paris on Glitz of Gold and Rectitude, the mount of Greville Starkey, could land his third group one event in France by capturing the Prix d'Iphigene, which will also be contested by Robellino and Cracaval, the probable partner of Lester Piggott.

Glitz of Gold was runner up to Shergar in the Derby and has most to fear from Akarid, who, like Shergar, is owned by the Aga Khan. Akarid, who is a four-year-old, is the favourite to take third place behind Bikaia in the Prix du Jockey-Club but still went under by four lengths. Glitz of Gold won the Derby Italiano at Rome and is expected to be perfectly at home over Sunday's 15-barrier distance.

Rectitude has already picked up the Grand Criterium and the Prix d'Essai des Pouliniers (French 2000 Guineas) and on both occasions had Cresta Rider well beaten. Rectitude failed to stay in the Prix du Jockey-Club but should have little trouble in lasting out the mile and quarter furlongs.

Robellino, who is the most recent race, Cresta Rider defeated Dumphy and Big John in the group two Prix Jean Prat.

# Why Popsi's Joy is an American dream

By Michael Seely

Popsi's Joy can break all records by defeating 100 in the Northumberland Plate at Newcastle this afternoon. The precedent is certainly a last year's Cesarewitch winner. Since the war only four horses have succeeded in carrying more than 35 to victory over Newcastle's testing two miles. And 11 of the 12 winners have carried 7st 12lb or less.

With Lester Piggott away in Ireland riding Shergar in the Sweepstakes Derby, Steve Causton will be the jockey for Popsi's Joy. This is only his second ride in the Plate, the American jockey said at Dog-easter yesterday. "But he's a nice horse and I like riding nice horses. And he's more the faster they go the better, as he's such a thorough stayer."

Some people were disappointed with the running of Popsi's Joy. As a result of his second fourth to Ore in the Queen's Vase. Not so his trainer, Mick Haynes, from Epsom. "This is a different kind of race from running against horses at Ascot. And what beats Popsi's Joy will win."

Dawn Johnny is a fairly short-priced favourite for his second to Adamant Traveller in the Ascot Stakes last week. Judged on that form Michael Stoute's four-year-old is just about the best trained horse in the race. He loves the top of the ground.

A victory for Prow would be the most popular result. His diminutive trainer, Steve Nesbitt, is just out of hospital after a serious operation and the winner's son's life-long ambition is to win

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Robellino, who is the most recent race, Cresta Rider defeated Dumphy and Big John in the group two Prix Jean Prat.

# Floating to victory in tough Nations Cup

From Pamela Macgregor-Morris  
Athen, June 26

The British team of Nick Skelton (Mayhe), Fred Edey (Everest Forth), and Malcolm Norrish (Worsley Angles) won a glorious victory here that is a tribute to the team's ability in the Nations Cup. The team, which achieved double clear rounds (as did Frederic Cottier with Flambeau for France), Skelton came unstuck only at the final, middle element of the treble each round, and finally Britain won with eight faults from Ireland and 20 from France. West Germany, who had finished second in the Nations Cup, finished third with 24 faults.

Last weekend Britain were half a point behind France in the Nations Cup. The Nations Cup, which is the most prestigious of the European Nations Cup, was won by Britain in 1979. The Nations Cup is a team event, with each country fielding a team of three riders. The Nations Cup is a team event, with each country fielding a team of three riders.

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## Newcastle programme

Television (ITV): 1.45, 2.15 and 2.55 races  
1.45 PHILIP COTTON STAKES (2-y-o: £2,607: 6f)

- 1. 102-013 BAZ BOMBAST, (M) D C Douglas, 9-5 Pritchard-Gordon, 9-5
- 2. 100-000 BUSTINI, (M) J P Sine, 9-5 M A O'Connell, 9-5
- 3. 100-010 CROWNED HARE, (C) H Radcliffe, 9-5 John Murray, 9-5
- 4. 102-013 CUT ABOVE, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5
- 5. 102-013 JOLLY HEIR, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5
- 6. 102-013 JOLLY HEIR, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5
- 7. 102-013 JOLLY HEIR, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5
- 8. 102-013 JOLLY HEIR, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5
- 9. 102-013 JOLLY HEIR, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5
- 10. 102-013 JOLLY HEIR, (M) J Ash, 9-5 W Hearn, 9-5

## 3.30 CHESTERS STAKES (2-y-o: £4,417: 6f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## Newmarket programme

Television (ITV): 1.30, 2.0 and 2.30 races  
1.30 PONTIUS HOLIDAY STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £1,541: 6f)

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 3.35 BURY HILL STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o: £3,727: 6f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## Yachting

Blyth's success takes the wind from others' sails

By John Nicholls

Light winds off the east coast of England have not deterred sailors still trying to finish in the Observer/Europe 1 double-handed transatlantic race. Less than 20 of the 50 or so starters have completed the course three weeks after the start. A few years ago three weeks would have meant a fast and furious race, but now it means a slow and steady crawl.

Blyth's winning time of 14 days in Britain's Ferries 88 has made everyone else look slow.

On the next windward leg, for fast times are being put up in all six classes of the fleet. Four of the class winners are now known: the British team of Pauline and Charles (Pauline and Charles), the Italian team of Paolo Martini and Enrico Sala, the French team of Eric Loiseau and Halvard Mabire, and the Dutch team of Jan and Henk.

Second to finish in class four was the Swiss entry, Tecna (Philippe Fournier and Jean Nedellec) but she was penalized 36 hours for a late crew change at Plymouth and was overtaken by a British boat, Inlet 88 (Pauline and Charles).

The leaders in classes five and six should finish in the next few days and are expected to be Philip and Pauline (Philip and Pauline) and Mark One (Mark One).

John Oakley and Laurel Holland in the latter class have now joined the list of retirements and are reported to be completing the race on the next windward leg. In the week another British entry, Triple Jack (Frank Wood and Michael Hampton) were disqualified for exceeding the 500 mile limit. They and their boat were picked up by a Cypriot freighter which then returned them to the sea off Cyprus.

## 2.15 JOURNAL HANDICAP (4-5-6-7: 7f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 4.0 DURHAM STAKES (2-y-o: selling: £1,749: 6f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 2.0 BRITISH BLOODSTOCK AGENCY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £5,638: 11m)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

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- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 4.5 LITTLEPORT HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,345: 6f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## Smith's slips are costly

By John Nicholls

After leading on points from the second day of the series, Philip Morrison, Jonathan Turner, and last race of the Fireball world championship at Weymouth yesterday. But it was a near thing as they were overtaken by a team ahead of Lawrence Smith and Mark Simpson after the points scored in yesterday's race were added to their points from the first race.

It was another day of changing fortunes in a shifting breeze and at one stage, when Smith was tiring, Morrison was four points ahead of Smith. It looked as if Smith had the championship in his grasp. Things then went wrong for Smith and he was overtaken by Morrison. The result hinged on single places gained or lost by either man on the final leg.

There was more wind for the start than any other time this week, allowing the possibility of a big upset and when Smith rounded the windward mark, Morrison was four points ahead of Smith. It looked as if Smith had the championship in his grasp. Things then went wrong for Smith and he was overtaken by Morrison. The result hinged on single places gained or lost by either man on the final leg.

## 2.55 NORTHERNBERLAND PLATE HANDICAP (2-3-4-5-6-7: 2m)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 5.0 HEXHAM STAKES (Maidens: £1,951: 11m 60yd)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
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- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 2.30 VAN GELST STAKES (2-y-o: £1,541: 6f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

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- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 4.35 NAT FLATMAN STAKES (Apprentices: £1,783: 11m)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

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- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
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- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
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- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## Newmarket selections

By Michael Seely

1.30 Sing Solly, 2.0 Regal Steel, 2.30 Dalsan, 3.0 The Azadman, 3.35 Magician, 4.5 Norman Vase, 4.35 Nobiliana.

## By Our Newmarket Correspondent

1.45 Bancario, 2.15 Calory, 2.55 Sunset Ray, 3.30 Lucky Fortune, 4.0 Hittie Prince, 4.30 Arkon, 5.0 Prince Maj.

## Newcastle selections

By Michael Seely

1.45 Bancario, 2.15 Calory, 2.55 Sunset Ray, 3.30 Lucky Fortune, 4.0 Hittie Prince, 4.30 Arkon, 5.0 Prince Maj.

## Lingfield Park results

By Michael Seely

1.45 Bancario, 2.15 Calory, 2.55 Sunset Ray, 3.30 Lucky Fortune, 4.0 Hittie Prince, 4.30 Arkon, 5.0 Prince Maj.

## Doncaster

By Michael Seely

1.45 Bancario, 2.15 Calory, 2.55 Sunset Ray, 3.30 Lucky Fortune, 4.0 Hittie Prince, 4.30 Arkon, 5.0 Prince Maj.

## Doncaster programme

By Michael Seely

1.45 Bancario, 2.15 Calory, 2.55 Sunset Ray, 3.30 Lucky Fortune, 4.0 Hittie Prince, 4.30 Arkon, 5.0 Prince Maj.

## Lingfield Park card

2.30 ELDER LEMON STAKES (Maiden: £1,440: 2m)

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 3. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 4. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 5. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 6. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 7. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 4.30 PRIZE GUYS STAKES (2-y-o: £1,574: 11m)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 2. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
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- 8. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 9. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5
- 10. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

## 4.30 LIPSMAN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,574: 6f)

1. 112-013 JUMP JAR, (M) M Hester, 9-5 Barch, 9-5

- 1. 112-013 J



**Stock markets**  
FT Index 540.9 down 3.9  
FT Gills 65.80 down 0.16

**Sterling**  
\$1.9515 down 35 pts  
Index 94.5 down 0.3

**Dollar**  
Index 108.8 down 0.1  
DM2.3830 down 55 pts

**Gold**  
\$442.50 down \$3

**Money**  
3 month sterling 12½-12½  
3 month Euro \$ 18½-18½  
6 month Euro \$ 17½-17½

## IN BRIEF

### US checks steel 'dumping'

The Commerce Department is initiating investigations to determine if imports of steel rails from Japan, South Korea and Yugoslavia are being "dumped" or sold at less than fair market value in the United States. The investigations are the first since the so-called steel trigger-price mechanism was reinstated last October.

The move comes after earlier investigations showed that 44 per cent of Japanese rails and 99 per cent of Korean rails were imported below the trigger prices and suggested that all rails from Yugoslavia were imported below the level.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, the Commerce Secretary, said his department is investigating as many as 11 other possible dumping cases. He said the Department would launch a series of audits of United States steel importers next week to find if the trigger price mechanism was being ignored.

### Takeover bid by Elf oil

Elf Aquitaine, the French state-owned oil company, has bid \$2,500m (£1,250m) for control of Texas Gulf, the American chemicals and metals group. It is selling its Canadian subsidiary to move into the United States. Texas Gulf was reported to be surprised by the move, and the board's reaction is expected today.

### US Rolls plant opens

Rolls-Royce yesterday opened its first American factory, a plant in Miami which will produce components for the company's turbo-propellers. The engine programme, worth \$3,000m, is a \$16.5m investment and will eventually employ 100 people. The company hopes that the new factory, equipped with computer controlled precision and electron-beam welding equipment, will help sell more engines.

### Mines spending rises

The National Coal Board put £163 million more into capital expenditure on mining in 1979-80 than in 1978-79—£617 million compared with £454 million—Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, said in a written reply to a Parliamentary question. Figures for 1980-81 were not yet available, he added.

### Peso plunges

The value of the dollar soared in Buenos Aires to a record 7.90 pesos before plunging at 6.00 pesos yesterday on Argentina's free financial exchange market. This compares with 5,300 pesos on Thursday and with 2,000 pesos six months ago.

### US trade deficit

The United States trade deficit was \$3,440m (seasonally-adjusted) in May, from \$3,460m in April. Imports fell 4.2 per cent to \$22,300m and exports fell 4.8 per cent to \$18,900m.

### Less Norwegian oil

Output of oil and gas between January and May in the Norwegian area of the North Sea was 4 per cent down on a year earlier at 21,540,000 oil tons equivalent.

### Bill rate down again

The Treasury Bill rate has eased again. The average rate of discount at which new bills were allotted at the weekly tender fell from 11.97 per cent to 11.88 per cent.

### Ecuador cuts oil price

Ecuador has cut the official price of its crude oil from \$33 a barrel to \$32. The price had already been cut by \$3 on June 5.

### Wall Street lower

The Dow Jones industrial average closed at 992.87, off 3.90 on the New York Stock Exchange. The S&P 500 exchange rate was 1.14958; the £-SDR was 0.592170.

## PRICE CHANGES

Rises	
Brit Aerospace	12p to 238p
Farnell Elec	13p to 522p
Ferranti	55p to 580p
IBC	25p to 730p
Guthrie	25p to 800p

Falls	
Anglo Am Corp	20p to 623p
Grosvet	24p to 341p
Imp Cont Gas	13p to 170p
Incheape	12p to 406p
KCA Int	14p to 144p

## Merger of hovercraft operators approved

By Peter Hill  
Industrial Editor

The Government has approved the merger of Seaspeed, British Rail's cross-Channel hovercraft subsidiary, and Hoverlloyd, the Swedish-owned operator. The approval is subject to the new company, Hoverspeed, providing undertakings on fares.

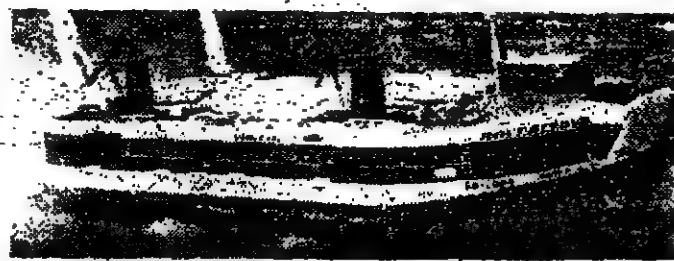
Announcing the decision, Mrs Sally Oppenheim, Minister for Consumer Affairs, said an investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission had concluded that the merger was not expected to operate against the public interest.

But the announcement was immediately attacked by P & O, which operates cross Channel ferry services. Dr Rodney Leach, a director, said he was highly sceptical about the viability of the merged operation. He said that, according to the report, even the two companies had been unable to predict the extent to which their financial performance would be improved by the merger (both recorded losses last year). For that reason P&O felt there was no guarantee that further subsidies from the taxpayer would not be called for if the merger took place.

Evidence before the commission had been misleading, he said, over the ability of hovercraft to charge the same fares from Dover to Ostend as others charged on much shorter crossings to France. This could hardly be a rewarding policy commercially and might amount to unfair competition to rival commercial ferry services under the provisions of the Treaty of Rome," he said.

British Rail and Broomfield Shipping, the parent company of Hoverlloyd, welcomed the decision and said the new company would be operational at the end of the summer season. Early priority would be to plan the number of services from Dover and Ramsgate to Calais and Boulogne.

Seaspeed recorded a pre-tax loss of £2.9m last year and revenue losses amounted to £3.5m. Hoverlloyd lost £586,000 pre-tax. In its investigations, the commission felt that, if the merger did not go ahead, Hoverlloyd was likely to cease its operations at an early stage. There was also a possibility that the merger would mean the disappearance



Seaspeed and Hoverlloyd: On course for a merger.



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of any British presence in the cross Channel hovercraft service. About 250 people will lose their jobs if the merger goes ahead, although it will safeguard about 850 other jobs.

In its report the commission said it had received undertakings from British Rail that any additional finance required by Hoverspeed would be clearly identified in BR's own accounts. The commission also insisted that the new company provide the same undertakings as that given by Seaspeed not to agree, or discuss with other operators, the fares for car-accompanied passengers and related matters. Mr John Biffen, the Trade Secretary, has asked Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading, to negotiate the undertakings.

Previously private negotiation applied only to very large gas consumers using 100,000 therms or more annually. Companies complain that the secrecy allows Gas Boards to charge more for new supplies to a consumer even where the supply is to the same premises and for the same industrial use.

They also say that negotiation periods are often short and insufficient notice of increases is given. In representations made to individual gas boards and to Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, the chambers have asked for a published tariff related to volume for industrial users, similar to that used by the electricity boards.

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## New deal sought on fibre

By Rupert Morris

Developing nations established a common front yesterday for renegotiating the Multi-Fibre Agreement (MFA) with the European Economic Community and the United States in July.

At a meeting in Hongkong, they condemned the current MFA, which expires at the end of this year, and which places a six per cent annual growth limit on their exports.

The developing nations will demand a tighter definition of "market disruption," under which importing countries claim the right to impose unilateral restrictions. Developing nations say this excuse is used whenever an importer feels that its domestic market is suffering.

The developing nations previously had not been able to present a united front. In Europe, France is understood to be moving towards a protectionist stance, while the Germans want freer trade.

## No escape for lossmaker

From Charles Hargrave, Paris, June 26

The powerful and controversial Willor brothers, one of the few remaining textile dynasties in the north of France, who control about 40 per cent of the industrial and retail group which bears their name, have been in serious financial difficulties for some time.

Two days ago they thought that by applying to the court to wind up the affairs of the group's textile branch, the BSF (Boussac-Saint Freres), they could steal a legal march on the Government and justify their selling manufacturing interests, which employ 20,000 people in 80 plants in northern and eastern France. By so handing over responsibility to the Government, Willor brothers hoped to save their other retail interests, such as the prestigious fashion house of Dior, which are doing well financially.

But Mr Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economic Affairs, stressed yesterday that socialisation was not the socialisation of BSF.

The BSF group is the sorry remnant of the once great but founderling Boussac textile empire which Willor Brothers as a company was persuaded by the Government to take over in 1978 at a knockdown price of FF700m (about £22m) with the help of nationalised banks. The outstanding debts of FF900m were paid off in part with the sale of M. Boussac's racing stables.

But Willor had taken on more than it could absorb, and was unable to restore the financial health of BSF, in spite of the shedding of 1,500 jobs when it took over, and another 1,800 a few months ago.

But the Lille Commercial Court has so far refused to meet the wishes of the Government, and the prospect of a long drawn out legal battle, unless some more teeth are put into the law. But it is a test of strength which the new Socialist Administration cannot afford to lose for obvious social and political reasons.

It therefore, insisted through the public prosecutor's office that the judicial administrator appointed by the Commercial Court of Lille should be empowered to look also into the affairs of the holding company and of the whole Agache-Willor group, and not merely those of BSF.

"The state and the wage earners must not be the only ones to foot the bill while the Willors continue to run undisturbed those parts of their business which prosper," an adviser to the Prime Minister said yesterday.

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## Collins calls News offer inadequate

By Margaret Pagnon

The board of William Collins, the Glasgow publishers, last night described the revised takeover offer from News International as totally inadequate and advised shareholders to take no action.

The increased offer from 200p to 225p for the Collins voting shares tops News's original offer of 21m, valuing Collins at £23.67m.

It comes after Mr Rupert Murdoch, chairman of News, bought 8.5 per cent of the voting shares from Mr Robert Maxwell's Pergamon Press on Thursday at 225p a share. The deal brings News's voting strength to just over 41 per cent and 53.9 per cent of the "A" non-voting shares.

Mr Ian Chapman, Collins chairman, said last night: "Shareholders should know that the shares were sold by Pergamon Press at this particular price in conjunction with the resolution of an unrelated dispute between Mr Rupert Murdoch and Mr Robert Maxwell."

The Collins board and its financial advisers, Schroder Wegg, consider this revised offer for the ordinary shares to be totally inadequate and they will be writing to shareholders with their detailed reasons. He advised shareholders to take no action.

The terms of News's offer for the ordinary "A" shares remain as set out in the formal document sent to Collins shareholders on June 10.

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## High rates 'not policy' says US Secretary

The United States Administration does not want high interest rates and is not using them as a policy tool, according to Mr Donald Regan, the Treasury Secretary.

He said that the Administration was not going to change its tax and money policies, even though it was aware of the strains on European economies caused by the high United States rates.

The Administration's "objective is to restore the United States economy as a source of stability and vitality for the world economy," the Secretary said in his written comments, which were mailed to the bankers after his cancellation of a speech to a conference they were holding in Switzerland.

Mr Regan said he realized that some Europeans believed the Administration should drop its plans for tax cuts, which might bring a decline in interest rates, but the tight money and tax-cutting policies of the Administration "are complements, not substitutes."

He asserted that tax cuts are necessary to strengthen the private sector and drive among other things, economic growth and pointed out that high interest rates result from inflation and expectations of future inflation and that rates can only be brought down by consistently firm monetary policies.

The reasoning behind the Administration's approach, was that "for too long the direction of the American economy has been in the hands of those trained in the Keynesian school of economic analysis. For too long they have been comparatively disdainful of the realities of business and commerce—the real world of economic activity."

In the markets today the rate for Federal funds, the key short-term rate that influences most other rates, held around 19 per cent, as traders were nervous in the wake of publication of new money-supply numbers.

Adding to this nervousness were the latest remarks by Mr Henry Kaufman, the chief economist at Solomon Brothers, who told his company's clients that after some decline in rates it was quite probable that new record price levels would be established. The speculation and uncertainty is weakening both stock and bullion markets, and Wall Street gold traders are now talking with increasing frequency of a gold price floor of around \$380 per ounce.

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## ITT reshuffle makes 1,000 redundant

By Bill Johnston

Nearly 1,500 jobs are to go in the electronics and computing industries, it is announced yesterday.

In Brighton, the ITT-Creed factory, part of the company's business systems group, will cut 555 jobs in six months from September.

Mr John Freer, managing director of ITT-Creed, said: "Changes in the manufacturing technology of electronic products and increased competition following the Post Office privatisation are the major causes for this programme. The general recession conditions have also contributed to the problem."

The Brighton plant has traditionally produced teleprinter equipment. New models are expected to be manufactured there but they require fewer workers.

The ITT-Creed plant in Treforest in South Wales will be closed by next spring. Initially, 140 jobs will be lost in September and the remaining 285 at the end of the year.

A further ten jobs will be lost at the repair and overhaul section of ITT-Creed, at Mitcham in Surrey.

The operation at Brighton, ITT said, will become the centre of manufacture, distribution and development of products, providing jobs for the 900 workforce.

A major new realignment of the company's operations, the addition of some new products and an increased manufacturing

Belgium's two largest steel companies merged yesterday, becoming seventh largest in Europe, sixteenth in the world, with the hope of recovering profitability within a few years. But the financial and labour costs of the union between Liege's Cockerill and Charleroi's Triangle will be high for the Belgian State, banks and steel workers.

The two companies have lost Bel Fr50,000m (£600m) in the past six years. The Belgian State, which has already lent them Bel Fr25,000m and now owns 80 per cent of the interest, will have to pump more money to rescue the new company definitively.

The combined workforce is expected to be reduced by 5,000 to about 14,000 in three years. Unions have not yet agreed on the labour cuts.

Steel experts hope the new company, Cockerill-Sambre, will be better equipped to face international competition. Its production capacity, now at more than 11 million tons, will be cut to about 8 million tons. Actual production was about 7 million tons last year, and should be lower this year.

Under EEC plans, all public aid to the steel industries must stop by the end of 1985. Less than five years are thus left to Cockerill-Sambre to recover profitability.

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The Occupational Pensions Board's long awaited report on the problems of job changes was published this week. Its recommendations, which are unlikely to be put into effect in the foreseeable future, are feeble. Meanwhile

individuals who decide to change jobs face an unenviable financial prospect if they rely on their company pension in retirement. Margaret Drummond and Adrienne Gleeson suggest what job changers can do to help themselves.

# Job leavers' dilemma

After three years of hard work, the Occupational Pensions Board has come up with a carefully composed and highly detailed report on the way in which people's company pensions should be protected when they change jobs.

At the moment such "early leavers" are likely to lose out whatever they do. If they opt to transfer the rights they have acquired in their old scheme to the scheme of the new employer, which cannot be done, anyway, unless both the old and the new employer agree, the chances are that those rights will be transferred at a value much lower than their real worth.

If, however, they opt to leave them where they are, they will probably be frozen—and practically worthless—by the time that the pension payments fall due. And the more often they change jobs the more their pension will suffer—and the more the pensions of the steady employees they leave behind will benefit.

All of which explains why employees in their thirties think twice before they make a move.

The OPB's contribution to the solution of this problem consists of a recommendation that preserved pension benefits should be increased "as far as possible in line with the movement in average national earnings." But since average national earnings have, of recent years shown a discouraging tendency, to rise by more than 20 per cent, the mere jolty of the board has hedged its bets by suggesting a 5 per cent rise (the minority, more daringly, suggested a ceiling of 8 per cent).

Facing for this would not be a new bank (in fact it would add 1 per cent to wage costs for men, and 2 per cent for women), so the suggestion has been received with sighs of relief all round. And that—without standing the board's plan for legislation on the subject—is likely to be the end of that.

That is likely to be the end of that because, no matter how

## HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



## Investment trusts A revealing look at the performance tables

Hallelujah! The Association of Investment Trust Companies has at last bowed to the lowly desire of investors to know, not merely how their own company is doing, but how it is doing relative to everyone else's; and it is going to produce monthly performance figures for the sector. Extracts from the first set, showing the one and the five-year performance of the top five and bottom five performers, in terms of both assets growth (which is a measure of management competence) and share prices (which is a measure of investors' enthusiasm), are shown in the table alongside.

As you can see from the figures, the difference between the best and the worst performer is not huge, but even among the worst performers there are very few trusts in which investors would be worse off in real terms (after allowing for reinvested income) over either period. Mind you, that

## What your options might be

If the OPB report is unlikely to lead to speedy changes what is the job leaver to do? Anyone in the fortunate position of being head-hunted by a rival company is in a good position to change jobs with no pension penalty.

A highly paid executive will find it is well worth while spending a little time and money getting advice on the matter. If an employer really wants you he may well be prepared to pay into the new pension fund enough money to meet the shortfall resulting from the move, so that the two-thirds final salary target is intact.

It is even possible to have a contract ensuring that when you leave the second job your pension rights will be generously secured. Although beneficiaries should be treated equally within the pension fund there is nothing to stop the employer delaying into his pocket for extra cash for those who are joining. But for most job changers,

the choice is between putting up with a deferred pension or transferring to the new employer's scheme.

Even if you are allowed to transfer you will probably do so on a non-accrual basis, employ one set of calculations to work out the value of benefits leaving pension fund and another to value benefits transferred in. Since actuarial assumptions are conservative, the job changer loses out all round.

A job changer in his or her late fifties or forties may well want to find out what he is worth in pension terms before making up his or her mind about a new job.

Even if your options boil down to choosing the lesser of two evils—a deferred pension or a poor transfer value—it might still pay you to seek some advice, for there are pitfalls galore for job leavers.

You need to compare, for instance, the benefits available to your wife and children if you should die. If you transfer to

INVESTMENT TRUSTS PERFORMANCE									
TOP FIVE PERFORMERS					BOTTOM FIVE PERFORMERS				
Total return on assets*					Total return on assets*				
Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 5 years
Cres Japan	190.3	Atlantic Ass	423.4	Col Secs	124.5	Col Secs	158.2		
GT Japan	187.7	Viking Res	385.6	Shires	121.1	Drayt Conasi	158.6		
All Invest	170.5	Berry	332.2	RIT	119.1	Drayt Prem	154.6		
Edin American	168.8	Throgmorton	325.4	F & C Euro	103.8	Scott Euro	111.0		
Berry	167.9	Moorgate	303.3	Scott Euro	107.0	F & C Euro	108.6		
Total return to shareholders*					Total return to shareholders*				
Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 1 year	Over 5 years	Over 5 years
Cres Japan	204.1	All Ass	643.4	RIT	118.5	Drayton Prem	175.8		
Drayton F East	203.5	Viking Res	620.3	Oil & Assoc	118.5	Jersey Euro	167.8		
Berry	196.2	Nth Brit Can	482.9	Nth Brit Can	113.7	Scottish Euro	152.6		
Nth Brit Can	194.8	Berry	457.5	Family	105.6	C Euro	151.6		
Greenfield	187.8	Moorgate	440.7	F & C Euro	104.8	Montagu Boston	109.6		

## Where you can get help

Many of the injustices in the present pension situation can be traced to the fact that there is no independent outside body to which the individual can appeal for advice and help on what can be a highly complicated and technical as well as vitally important subject.

The OPB carries a watching brief for the Government rather than the individual; the Company Pension Information Centre will only discuss the topic in general terms; and none of the usual sources of consumer financial advice—bank manager, solicitor, accountant—are equipped to cope.

One solution would be for the National Association of Pension Funds to organise some body which could cheaply and quickly give people advice on their pensions when changing jobs. Pensions are a complicated subject and most people would benefit from help. Seeking it privately can be expensive.

Meanwhile, if you want outside advice on your pension position when you change jobs you should start by approaching the divisional officer of the trade union to which you belong (if any). Since he (or she) is likely to be up to his eyes in the business of members you may have to do a certain amount of nagging, but do not let that deter you.

Very likely your union will have a central research unit with views on pensions, and almost certainly they will have access to outside consultants who will be able to advise and possibly fight your case for you if you are the subject of a glaring injustice. Mind you, you will be in a much stronger position if your transfer of jobs does not involve a change of union.

If you want to approach a pension consultant of your own, the Society of Pension Consultants (Lodgegate House, Lodgegate Circus, London, EC4A 3EP; telephone 01-353 1688) will be able to supply you with a list of their (carefully vetted) members.

The charges are likely to be between £30 and £50 an hour, which may sound a lot, but if the amount at issue is a pension, potentially worth thousands a year, you could bless the day you signed the cheque. But remember: consult them before you sign on with your new employer.

## School fees Counting the costs of a private education

Boarding school fees have risen by a quarter this year according to a survey by the Independent Schools Information Service (ISIS). Last year fees rose by nearly 20 per cent.

Average boarding fees at senior schools are now £3,424 a year. The average cost of sending a boy to a senior day school is now £1,423.

If you are thinking of a boarding school education for your new-born infant it is a sobering thought that a 10-year stretch may cost you over £200,000—even on a conservative inflationary estimate. Does the Labour Party even need to puff and puff about private schooling when parents face costs like these?

In fact, boarding school rolls are falling, but as this report shows, the number of children at private schools is still increasing. And the school fees specialists are still busy trying to keep them there.

Everyone stresses the importance of forward planning. Children on how to educate a child: the important financial commitment parents ever undertake. But do they really understand the huge amounts involved?

While specialists underline the fiscal benefits of funding school fees from a word, they are less keen to highlight the fact that costs can escalate wildly before the child fits into his first school uniform.

A typical sales blurb from a reputable insurance company pitches for a 27-year-old father who wishes to provide school fees of £2,000 annually for eight years starting in 10 years time when his child will be aged 11—a total commitment of £16,000.

The £2,000 will indeed be due in 10 years time. The point is that it will probably not cover the fees. And the commitment will total a good deal more than £16,000 by the time that 10 years schooling is up.

Built-in allowances for inflation are an essential ingredient in school fee plans. C. Howard's Partners operates a standard 10 per cent inflation plan each year. But even this is far short of recent inflation in fees. Inflation might not continue and salaries will rise. But the real reason for quot-

## Collecting Old magazines are in vogue

As the wedding approaches the souvenir industry goes into top gear. If you are planning to stow away the dozens of special wedding issues of magazines, newspapers and the like in the hope that when you and Lady Diana are old and grey they might be worth something, forget it.

That is the advice of Mr Danny Posner, proprietor of the Vintage Magazine Company which is to copies of Beano, Playboy and Vogue what Stanley Gibbons is to stamps. He thinks that so many will be pouring off the presses in the next few weeks that even years from now the souvenir wedding issues will not have much value.

Mr Posner should know. A self-confessed magazine addict, he has three million of them in his Booter Street, London, shop which, he says, is the only one of its kind in the country. Since he opened it seven years ago old magazines have become popular collectors' items.

Prices can be high. The first edition of Playboy, for instance, fetched over £500. So does the 1938 first edition of Beano—if you can find one. Other comics, like Magnet with early Billy Bunter stories are also keenly sought.

Why are old magazines so popular? And what contemporary publications might be worth keeping?

Mr Posner says magazine collectors are often less interested in making money than in building a collection around a theme. It might be a film star, a historical event or a first edition.

An enthusiast of Kay Neill's illustrations recently paid



First edition cover of The Beano, July 30, 1938: condition can be as important as scarcity.

£85 for a 1913 edition of the London Illustrated News because it carried a specially commissioned Neilson picture.

Before you start turning out the attic in the hope of stumbling across a fortune, be warned. The condition is very important. If a page or front cover is torn or the edges are scruffy you will not get much for it, unless it is rare. Old magazines often have coupons clipped out and this diminishes their value too.

Just because something is old does not mean it is valuable. Nineteenth-century copies of Punch, for instance, are far less sought after than copies of the London Illustrated News of the same vintage. Alternatively, the now defunct 1970s magazine Nova is avidly collected. The film fan magazines of the late 1920s are far less valuable than those of the following decade because the latter films are better known. With earlier films now being shown on television, however, this is changing.

Music publications are popular. Anything featuring well known names like the Beatles, David Bowie or the Rolling Stones is probably worth holding on to. For example, Mr Posner says, are probably more collectable than anyone else. Just a programme of an early Duke Ellington concert may be worth £30 or more. Politicians are definitely not worth collecting, in his experience, although the popularity of old numbers of Private Eye may be an exception.

Fashion magazines are popular, combining as they do a slice of social history with excellent quality and good illustrations. The 1933 edition of Harper's Bazaar with an Erta cover, is on sale in the shop for £22.

Danny Posner began collecting magazines as a hobby 25 years ago when he was working in advertising and became interested in old advertisements. Since he opened his shop and provided a central point to buy and sell old magazines, prices have risen as more and more people realised their potential value.

But the prices that an interesting old magazine can fetch still surprises people. One old lady regularly visits the shop to sell part of her 1940 Sexton Blake library collection, referring to it as her "pension".

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## Investor's week Uncertainty governs mood of the market

There is nothing like recession to bring on directors in a rash of enthusiasms. Factory closures, staff sackings and losses written off against reserves instead of profits become "restructuring".

The financial community is the same. Recently its luminaries discovered that they do not know where we are going. Interest rates, currencies and stock markets have turned "volatile".

These days stock markets become particularly volatile around 7 pm on Friday evening to the annoyance of those who try to see where we are going for the next week or two by looking back over the past one.

At 7 pm of thereabouts the United States authorities release the week's money supply figures. On the basis of the stock market's view of how hard the Americans are squeezing inflation and how high their interest rates will go. The week

begin with these interest rates easing; shares went up; as the week wore on, experts began worrying about much higher United States rates. Over the week United States monetary policy had the FT 30-share index in 1941; from 541.4 it switched to 540.8.

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK					
Year's high	Year's low	Company	Change	Comment	
87p	57p	Dunlop	3p to 83p	Bid talk	
805p	620p	Electrocomp	15p to 78p	Figs, scrip issue	
600p	425p	Farranti	65p to 58p	Yr's figs, defence relief	
419p	284p	Racal	62p to 41p	Yr's figs, defence relief	
308p	216p	Unilever	20p to 248p	Electrocomponents figs	
43p	25p	Chloride	10p to 25p	Loss, £17.3m rights	
258p	208p	Mothcare	22p to 208p	Chairman's caution	
170p	116p	Truthhouse	11p to 142p	Int pfs down	
218p	129p	Vickers	12p to 165p	Chairman's caution	
154p	117p	Westland	7p to 119p	Outlook nervousness	

Baker Perkins had doleful tales to tell this week. Either profits were poor or, as in the case of Vickers, they said outright that business was disappointing.

But Rascal and Ferranti both reported good increases in profits and defence shares were going ahead as the week ended on relief that Mr John Norr, the Secretary of State for Defence had cut spending without hurting.

Chloride, with no profits and dividend and only the promise of more losses asked shareholders for £17.3m. City institutions rallied round.

Associated Communications did its bit to shock with feature film losses of £26.4m. Down went the shares, only to bounce back on Friday.

Clearly the market is taking one or two shocks a week quite well, but as I said before, it remains volatile.

Peter Wainwright







## MARKET REPORTS

## Commodities

**COPPER** was barely steady. Afternoon cash, 50.50-50.60; 100 lb. 100.00-100.10; 250 lb. 250.00-250.10; 500 lb. 500.00-500.10; 1000 lb. 1000.00-1000.10; 2000 lb. 2000.00-2000.10; 4000 lb. 4000.00-4000.10; 8000 lb. 8000.00-8000.10; 16000 lb. 16000.00-16000.10; 32000 lb. 32000.00-32000.10; 64000 lb. 64000.00-64000.10; 128000 lb. 128000.00-128000.10; 256000 lb. 256000.00-256000.10; 512000 lb. 512000.00-512000.10; 1024000 lb. 1024000.00-1024000.10; 2048000 lb. 2048000.00-2048000.10; 4096000 lb. 4096000.00-4096000.10; 8192000 lb. 8192000.00-8192000.10; 16384000 lb. 16384000.00-16384000.10; 32768000 lb. 32768000.00-32768000.10; 65536000 lb. 65536000.00-65536000.10; 131072000 lb. 131072000.00-131072000.10; 262144000 lb. 262144000.00-262144000.10; 524288000 lb. 524288000.00-524288000.10; 1048576000 lb. 1048576000.00-1048576000.10; 2097152000 lb. 2097152000.00-2097152000.10; 4194304000 lb. 4194304000.00-4194304000.10; 8388608000 lb. 8388608000.00-8388608000.10; 16777216000 lb. 16777216000.00-16777216000.10; 33554432000 lb. 33554432000.00-33554432000.10; 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**Price**

RECENT ISSUES		Closing Price
Allied Residential 10% Ord (35)		52
BCC 9%, Cum Div 1st 2000-01 (700)		52
Cambridge Electronics 25% Ord (126)		130 1/2
Crouch Carriers 8% Cum 1999-00 (100)		130 1/2
Intansp 10% Ord		70-8
Intalg Props 8 3/4% Cum 1st 2000-05 (1100)		110 1/2
Leeds (City of) 12 1/2% Rev 2005 (2750)		110 1/2
Lon Econ Prop 9 1/2% Cum 1994-99 (1100)		110 1/2
Murray Technology 2 3/4% Ord (100)		110 1/2
Northampton 10% Cum 1st 2000-01 (650)		110 1/2
Petroleum 9% Cum 4th Rev Prod (100)		115-6

	Date of maturity	Yield
RIGHTS ISSUES		
AGB Freshair (100t)	8/94	36 prem-11
BP (2750t)	8/94	46 prem-20
DeMott (500t)		46 prem-20
Imperial 2 1/2% (475t)	Apr-30	17 prem-9
Change Warrs Units (400t)	July 17	17 prem-9
Compton (500t)	July 28	17 prem-9
English Assurance (575t)	July 28	17 prem-9
European Parties (20t)	July 1	42 prem
Geacor Group (50t)		

Issue prices to participants. \* Ex dividend.  
 † Issued by tender at 2 1/2% paid, a 5/80 paid, b 2/20 paid, c 1/20 paid, d 2/20 paid, e 2/20 paid, f 2/20 paid, g 2/20 paid, h 2/20 paid, i 2/20 paid, j 2/20 paid, k 2/20 paid, l 2/20 paid, m 2/20 paid, n 2/20 paid, o 2/20 paid, p 2/20 paid, q 2/20 paid, r 2/20 paid, s 2/20 paid, t 2/20 paid, u 2/20 paid, v 2/20 paid, w 2/20 paid, x 2/20 paid, y 2/20 paid, z 2/20 paid.











